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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

NELSON DINGLEY

FEB. 11—MARCH 1, 1899

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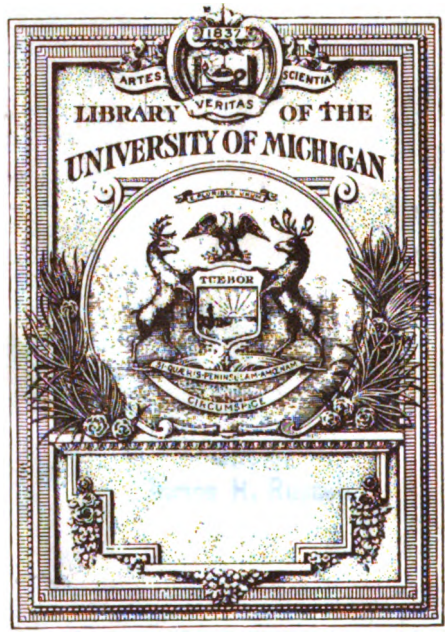

THE GIFT OF
J. Herbert Russell

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

NELSON DINGLEY

(LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MAINE).

DELIVERED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE,

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Proceedings in the House	5
Funeral services in the House	8
Memorial address by—	
Mr. BOUTELLE	15
Mr. PAYNE	21
Mr. GROSVENOR	26
Mr. BURLEIGH	32
Mr. SWANSON	37
Mr. DALZELL	41
Mr. DOLLIVER	45
Mr. HOPKINS	50
Mr. TAWNEY	52
Mr. JOHNSON	59
Mr. COUSINS	63
Mr. DOCKERY	64
Mr. RUSSELL	70
Mr. EVANS	71
Mr. LINNEY	74
Mr. PARKER	79
Mr. ALEXANDER	80
Mr. HAMILTON	84
Mr. LACEY	88
Mr. SMITH	91
Mr. CLARKE	93
Mr. FARIS	95
Mr. LEWIS	99
Mr. MOODY	105
Mr. BELL	107
Mr. SULZER	110
Mr. BRUMM	114
Mr. MAHANY	117
Mr. ERMENTROUT	119
Funeral services at Lewiston, Me	124

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Digitized by Google

Page.

Proceedings in the Senate 131
Memorial address by—
Mr. FRYE 135
Mr. COCKRELL 139
Mr. PLATT 145
Mr. FAULKNER 149
Mr. CHANDLER 154
Mr. FAIRBANKS 158
Mr. MCLAURIN 162
Mr. HALE 166

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DEATH OF NELSON DINGLEY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

JANUARY 14, 1899.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, it becomes the most painful duty of my public life to make the official announcement to this House of the death of my distinguished and revered colleague, the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, which occurred at his residence in this city yesterday evening about 10 o'clock, after a heroic struggle with the disease which at last proved too formidable for his enfeebled system.

This is not the time to speak in any detail of the illustrious character and public services of Mr. DINGLEY. I shall hereafter ask the House to devote an appropriate season to such tribute to his memory as befits a remarkable career of distinguished public service, not only in this body but in the councils of his native State. He has been taken at a time when his loss will be felt most severely by the whole country and cause a solemn interest and regret among other peoples. In this sorrowful hour I may say, as could be said in so large a degree of few men in this country, his death will be lamented without distinction of party or creed.

I offer the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask their adoption by the House.

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The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That in recognition of the long and distinguished services rendered in this body by Mr. DINGLEY, appropriate services be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock m.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Me., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, Mr. Payne, Mr. Dolliver, Mr. Tawney, Mr. Hilborn, Mr. Evans, Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Dockery, Mr. Bell, and Mr. McClellan.

Mr. BOUTELLE, of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I ask the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The ayes have it, and accordingly the House, as a mark of respect to our late colleague, stands adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m. the House adjourned.

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JANUARY 16, 1899.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, offered the following prayer:

Draw near to us, O God, our Heavenly Father, as we come near to Thee, and let Thy blessings abundantly descend upon us, to sustain and uphold us in this sad hour. Guide us evermore by Thy counsels, through Christ Jesus, our Lord. Amen.

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FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE DINGLEY.

JANUARY 16, 1899.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Platt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of nine Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased, and that the Senate will attend in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Presiding Officer had appointed as said committee Mr. Frye, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Berry, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Rawlins, and Mr. McLaurin.

The remains of the late Mr. DINGLEY lay in state in the space in front of the Speaker's chair.

At 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Senate, and they took the places assigned to them on the right of the Speaker, the Vice-President occupying a seat at the Speaker's desk.

The following were then announced and took the places assigned to them:

The ambassadors to the United States and the diplomatic corps.

The Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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The President and the members of his Cabinet.

There entered also the Joint High Commission of the United States and Canada, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate and House to attend the remains, and finally the family and relatives of the deceased.

The quartette choir of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., assisted by the organist, Dr. Bischoff, sang Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

The Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., read the twenty-third Psalm, followed by Romans viii, 18 et seq., and John xiv, 1 to 3, inclusive.

Dr. Newman then spoke as follows:

We are summoned to this legislative Chamber by an issue which permits no debate.

A decree has gone forth in the character of an ultimatum, and we here, in this service of affection and honor, are called upon simply to recognize. It is a glad thing when we can recognize that which is wonderful about us. If we see that which has qualities calculated to uplift and bless, the uplifting and the blessing depend upon our perception of the qualities. It is fascinating, even in sorrow, when we find ourselves recognizing that which is capable of entering into us by its very simplicity and making us feel its power.

We come to-day, drawn by honor and every sentiment of manliness, to place our affectionate tribute before one who stood in his life as an example of manliness. I suspect that every particle of manliness in each one of us is touched to-day. I suspect that every aspiration which tends toward the best in life, that every sigh, the slightest sigh of our hearts, is touched by the finger of great sorrow and made to live. For what do we recognize to-day? What is it that comes to us in the solemnity of this sorrowful hour for us to perceive? It is a lucid and luminous life. It is a transparent character. It

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is an unselfish, pure manhood, laid down in the service of his fellow-man, of his country, and the world.

It is a wonderful thing when we strike a type of life like this life which has just left us. We are always rested and blessed when we find a type to which this life belongs—a life which seemed to develop by every kind of natural influence from first to last, developing simply from its plain and uneventful origin in childhood and boyhood, through the hard study of college, all through the early years of young manhood, through journalism, through attending to the course of public affairs and the nation's life to the place where it fell at the last, the place of a leader in public affairs.

Whenever we find this type of life we are instantly likely to recognize it. Deterrent influences in some lives prevent us from seeing the development; unfortunate circumstances often cloud the horizon toward which we look to find the scope of some life in which we are interested. But this life was without deterrent influences or divergences such as cloud and for the time obscure the development of many a life among us. Through the public schools, through college, through journalism, through painstaking mental application, he came, and became strong, mentally and morally, every way, so that at last he stood the symbol of a pure American man and citizen, worthy of the honor, the confidence, and the trust reposed in him.

Now, what does this make of life? What does it make of that which a man tries to do? It makes of it an utterance. When life is developed in this simple and placid and effectual way, it makes a duty done, an utterance of the life from which it has come; and thus we find in very truth that this man's duty when it was done was an utterance of his life. We find that this man's entrance into public affairs was an utterance of the soul within; that this man's speculations on great questions, decisions, and arguments were utterances of the life, the mind, and the soul within. We clothe a Christmas tree with baubles and spangles, but they are not the utterance of the tree.

So some of us sometimes attempt to gather acquisitions and

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gain attainments and accomplishments which are factitious and are not in truth an utterance of the life within. It is only when from the beginning the mind and the heart are so growing as to go constantly from day to day to greater power and influence and self-repose that life at last becomes an utterance and effluence, an inspiration, an impartation to the age in which we live.

That was true of this man. Was it not? That from his early days he grew; from his college studies he grew; from his early introduction into journalism he grew, through all the ways that God led him he grew, until at last, becoming a tower of strength because of his character, everything he did was an utterance, and that character was an exhalation of the life within; and so in the truest sense it became worth caring for, worth recognizing, worth taking into account, worth entering into the public life of the nation and the world.

It has been said somewhere—I know not where, but I have seen it stated somewhere—that in the first plans for that wonderful shaft which stands in our city on the bank of the river yonder there was provided an ornate templar base, which should be colonnaded and within which there should be some attempt at other spaces than are now provided. However that may have been, it is extremely fortunate that that shaft never had that kind of ornate templar base, for every time it catches the eye now it is a symbol, in the power of the very best symbolism possible, of American manhood, and just as it best represents in its present structure and finish the life of him whose name it bears, so we place very readily in the type of that same kind of manhood anyone who falls in private or public life, who goes through early stages by natural growth, through unerring discipline to leadership, through enlargement of life to patience and power. Thus this life is typified by the shaft which catches the light from the heavens, when, far above the haze and mist that lie over the city below, it reflects on high all the breadths of the horizon and the shining of Heaven's bright effulgence.

We come to-day, then, with all our sorrow, with all our

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struggle after manhood, we come to confess that God has blessed us in making us friends, in making us acquaintances, in making us fellow-servants of NELSON DINGLEY. And as we lay him aside, lay aside the body from which the spirit has fled, we have no doubt about the life, no uncertainty where to place it; we are not doubtful as to the mind, the tutelage it had, or the way in which it adapted that tutelage and made God's leadership his own.

For the life grew into every kind of moral adaptation and soundness, and we recognized at once that he was a child of the living God when he took these things into his very life. For it would be true to say, not that he had certain principles, not that he had morality, not that he had a spiritual view of society and the universe, but that he was morality, that he was these principles incarnate. That is the reason for our trust in him; that is the reason for our affection for him; that is the reason that when we come in this way we can hardly shut back the tears as we lay our last tribute here in this legislative Chamber in memory of NELSON DINGLEY, the devoted husband and father, the loving and affectionate brother and friend, the loyal and true-hearted citizen, the legislator, the statesman and leader of his time.

Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain of the House, Rev. Henry N. Couden, as follows:

Father in heaven. Almighty. Maker of heaven and earth, in whose all-encircling love we dwell, it is with an overwhelming sense of the nation's loss that we gather here to-day. Behold, the form which but yesterday moved with grace and ease among us is cold and prostrate. The eyes which looked with intelligence upon us are closed, the lips which spoke to us wisdom are hushed, and the heart that throbbed with patriotic fervor and tender emotions is still. Yet we would not murmur nor complain. We pray for fortitude, courage, strength, patience, faith, hope, and renewed confidence.

Thou art good, and we are profoundly grateful for the life, work, and splendid example of the Christian statesman. Our

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lives are richer for having known him, our nation stronger, more complete for his incalculable service. He will live in the hearts of those who knew him, in the evolution of our national institutions, and his example will be an inspiration to those who minister the affairs of government in generations to come.

Comfort us in the blessed thought that death is not an extinction of being, but an epoch—an event in the grand eternal march of existence.

"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

> Who has not learned in hours of faith
> The truth, to flesh and sense unknown,
> That Life is ever Lord of Death,
> And Love can never lose its own?

Solace the broken heart, heal the bitter wounds, assuage the swift-flowing tears of those to whom he was nearest and dearest in the living truth, that though he may not return to them, they shall surely go to him, there to dwell in his presence forever; and pæans of praise we shall ever give to Thee, through Jesus Christ, the world's Redeemer. Amen.

The hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung by the choir.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Newman:

May the love of God, the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the fellowship, strength, and comfort of the Holy Spirit, be with each of us for ever and ever. Amen.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet, with the other attending officials, and the Senate of the United States, retired from the Hall; and at 1 o'clock p. m. the House resumed its session.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

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EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE DINGLEY.

FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I now call up for present consideration the special order, and ask the reading of the resolutions which have been submitted to the House.

The SPEAKER. The resolutions will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions which have just been read.

The resolutions were agreed to.

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ADDRESS OF MR. BOUTELLE OF MAINE.

Mr. Speaker, it becomes my duty to call the attention of the House for a few brief moments to the occasion to which the special order just read is devoted, being the opportunity which the House has taken to pay its tribute to one of its former members who for many years was a conspicuous and influential Representative of the State of Maine in this body.

There are comparatively few members in the House, perhaps, concerning whom anything in the nature of biographical statement would be less necessary. Mr. DINGLEY has been so long a prominent factor in the legislative proceeding of our Government, has occupied such conspicuous positions in public life, and has so long been recognized as an influential member of the House of Representatives that it seems to be entirely unnecessary at this time that I should attempt anything like a sketch of his private or his public life. In my judgment this occasion is more that of an opportunity for us, his fellow-members who have been associated with him for a long period of years, to pay an earnest and feeling tribute to his personal worth, his public services, his many amiable and winning qualities, rather than to give our judgment of the usefulness of his public life.

Governor DINGLEY has been an acquaintance and friend of my own for a great many years. Associated, as we were, professionally in the publication of newspapers, our relations with each other and our relations to public affairs have moved along in parallel lines; and it is a very gratifying reflection to me at this time that we have agreed on all great and moving questions that have attracted public attention and excited public interest during the last generation.

As the proprietor and editor of the Lewiston Daily and

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Weekly Journal, having an exceedingly large circulation in our State and beyond, the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY has for many years exerted a very widespread and potent influence upon public affairs not only in Maine, but throughout New England. It is unnecessary to say to those who have known him in his daily walks that his newspaper has uniformly been the advocate of all those policies and principles which in his belief lead to the uplifting of public morals, public integrity, and the advancement of civilization.

As a writer Governor DINGLEY has had few superiors in the journalism of this country. A profound student, a man of rare accuracy of information, he had a facility and a felicity with the pen that are seldom found, even in this age of so much writing. He was always an earnest man, profoundly so; not aggressive, rather inclined to be cautious. Carefully searching out with infinite pains the groundwork of his beliefs and convictions, he framed them into arguments of rare cogency and great influence.

He came to this House in 1881, making his service here in the vicinity of eighteen years of long, faithful, conspicuous, and useful devotion of his talents and ability to the welfare of his Government. He was a modest man, distrustful of his own powers of attraction in public assemblages, and yet possessing a due self-respect and a confidence in his ability to search out the merit of questions and get at the pith of controversies.

It is interesting to me in the retrospect, as it was interesting to me during our joint service in the early years, the Governor having preceded me by a single session before the Forty-eighth Congress, to observe the steadfast purpose, the self-knowledge, and the determination to accomplish an object with which my distinguished colleague devoted himself to that line and sphere of public efforts to which he was best fitted. Without the

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charms of oratory, not having the attraction of a mellow and sibilant voice, the Governor early recognized, or, in fact, on his entrance into this forum became satisfied, that his sphere would not be that of the orator, to hold breathless thousands upon the resonance of his speech, but that he had a mission and a field and a talent that were not only adapted to this legislative body, but could be used with real devotion to the public interests, to advance those great causes upon which his heart was bent, and to frame his contribution as no insignificant one to the formation of the great public interests committed to the care of this body.

So my colleague became preeminently the student of the House of Representatives. It was my fortune to live in the same hotel with him during a long period of years, and I do not recall a single instance when I have entered his apartment while he was there that I did not find him seated with a pad upon his knee, surrounded by documents, laboriously but intelligently searching out the bases upon which the great questions agitating the American public were to be decided in Congress.

And so it came that in spite of his lack of a commanding presence, in spite of his lack of oratorical attractions, month by month and year by year it became more and more fully recognized that the quiet, unassuming, unassertive man from Maine was a marvelous repository of accurate and trustworthy information upon an enormous variety of subjects, and that while his speech was not loud or aggressive, he was a very dangerous antagonist in any discussion which involved great knowledge of the question at issue.

So from year to year he went forward in his quiet, unassuming but devoted way, acquiring more and more of that information which perhaps some of us were inclined to permit him to

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dig out over the midnight oil, until it came to pass that all over the House, on both sides, without regard to political divisions, the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY was looked to as a trusted authority upon public questions, especially upon all of those intricate and most important affairs relating to the revenues and finances of the country, and when he made a statement as one of fact it came to be a rare thing to find anyone even disposed to question its correctness.

The amount of absolute labor by which Governor DINGLEY acquired the confidence of this House and of the country it would be hard to overestimate. In my knowledge I have never met so steadfast and devoted a student as my late colleague. I know the many hours that he has devoted to that most wearing of all pursuits, the elucidation of facts from statistics, the careful examination and analysis of public reports bearing upon the great questions that have agitated the country, and I have no question but that to a degree sapped his vitality and led to a shortening of his years. He was absolutely tireless in his devotion to the public service.

Within the last year, in addition to the immense labors and responsibilities of the great position which he held as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the recognized leader of the controlling portion of this legislative body, he responded promptly to the invitation of the President to take a position upon the British and American commission which, in the midst of all these other cares, undertook to compose and adjudicate and settle the vast amount of rasping and difficult questions that had risen during all the years of the past between this country and Canada.

Between those additional cares and those with which he was charged by the Speaker of the House in his assignment to the chairmanship of the great business committee of Congress, he

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wore out his life, his frail constitution broke down under the strain, and he passed away as much a sacrifice of patriotism as if he had fallen on the field of battle, amid the flurry of drums and the roar of cannon, beneath his country's flag. No more faithful soldier of the Republic has ever fallen in the face of a foe than NELSON DINGLEY when the last spark of life gave out in a struggle that he had been making, performing heroic public duties until the body was too weak for the soul, and it passed to the hands of its Maker.

It became my duty to accompany the remains, with others of his late associates here, to his home in his native State for final disposition. No one who accompanied that sad party will ever forget the universal character of the interest manifested or the deep sympathy evinced by the people of communities all along the route; and when we reached his late home and found the population of a whole region practically massed around the station, hushed, reverent, and sorrowful, it impressed upon the minds of everybody present what a potent force there is in character when the death of one man, a quiet, unassuming man, can so impress itself upon a whole community that a great Commonwealth should toll its bells and wait in hushed silence while the friends of his childhood, the pastor who had watched over his manhood in church affairs, to which he was so sincerely devoted, paid their tributes to the memory of a great and good man.

Mr. Speaker, these services are held to furnish his late associates in this body an opportunity to speak their judgment upon him as a man, as an associate, and as a friend; and it is my purpose simply to-day to inaugurate this tribute as a fellow-member by the few remarks which I have made, without attempting to go into a detailed record of his life or a detailed eulogy of his characteristics. For myself, his death

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has come as a very severe blow. The State of Maine has a small delegation in numbers. We have stood here since I became a member, only four of us. One passed away a year ago; another has recently followed; and the shattering of a delegation by the removal of one-half of its membership by the hand of death is a serious blow. And the death of Governor DINGLEY, while it will be lamented and felt throughout the country and especially by his State, is peculiarly a heavy blow to the delegation from the State of Maine, with whom he had stood here so stanchly and so faithfully during all these years. It is a pleasant thought at this time that that delegation, of which the governor was so conspicuous and influential a member, stood together in all the great stresses that have come upon us, and no one of the surviving members will ever fail to remember how often and how securely we have depended upon the wise counsel, sagacious views, and faithful patriotism of our deceased colleague, Governor DINGLEY.

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ADDRESS OF MR. PAYNE.

Mr. Speaker, on the 13th day of last month the earthly career of NELSON DINGLEY came to an end. It was the close of a long and useful life, in which he had accomplished much for his generation and his country. Though he had nearly filled out his three score years and ten, it seemed to us that he was cut off in the very height of his honor and in the midst of his greatest usefulness. It is fitting now that we, his companions and friends, should pause in the public business and offer a tribute to his memory.

My first acquaintance with Mr. DINGLEY began on the assembling of the Forty-eighth Congress, in December, 1883. He had then served one term, while I was entering upon my first. I remember well his kindness to the new members, and very early there sprung up the beginning of that mutual friendship and respect which has ripened with the years. In the Fifty-first Congress we were both placed on the Committee on Ways and Means, where we were also associated at the time of his death. We had, therefore, labored together in the formulation of the tariff law of 1890, as also the tariff law of 1897. There is no place where you can get to know a man more thoroughly than in an association of this character.

Mr. DINGLEY came to Congress after a long experience in public life and a much longer study of public questions. It is related of him that long before he had reached his teens he read the speeches of Webster and Clay with more avidity than would most boys pursue Scott's novels. He was a Whig long before he was a voter, and could give "a reason for the faith that was in him." In 1855, when the Whigs and Free Soilers united in Maine as a part of the new party, Mr. DINGLEY

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wrote that the Republican party then formed was "destined to live in history." He began writing political editorials before he attained his majority, and this was his favorite occupation and the one most cherished by him down to the last time of his departure from home to participate in the duties of the present session of Congress.

His studious habits were formed in his early boyhood, and they increased with his years. Often on his vacations, when others would carry a rod or a gun, he always provided himself with a writing pad and a pencil. He knew something about everything; he knew everything about many things.

Before he came to Congress he had served several terms in the legislature of his State, during a great part of which time he occupied the speaker's chair. He had also served two terms as governor.

Entering the House of Representatives in the fiftieth year of his age, he was splendidly equipped for a career of great usefulness and honor. His mind was a storehouse of useful knowledge on all public questions. But better far than this, he had formed a lifelong habit of untiring research. He had learned to take nothing for granted. He must verify the truth for himself. To him to know was a delight, and the toil by which he reached that goal, so irksome to others, had become the keenest pleasure.

In this body a man is generally measured by his companions at his true worth. We may have sharp encounters and fierce political debate, but, after all, men of all parties are measured by their comrades by a just and true standard. Political blindness never hides the true worth of our political friends or adversaries. It was a great tribute to the industry, perseverance, energy, and truthfulness of NELSON DINGLEY that information was sought from him by men of all political

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parties, and was uniformly accepted as reliable, frequently furnishing the basis for important action. This is the more remarkable when we consider that his greatest and most important work here was in connection with the formulation of two great tariff bills on partisan lines.

He has impressed himself on all the most important legislation of the last decade. No great question has arisen here that has not been illuminated from the stores of his knowledge, garnered by years of patient toil. He has been heard on the needs of a merchant marine, on the civil service, and the great appropriations, connected as they are with all the branches and interests of the Government, on the currency question, the national credit, and the public faith, and especially on the great questions of revenue and protection. To each he has added a store of learning and good sense, winning the respect even of those who differed from him. He was not a brilliant genius. I was particularly impressed by the words of his pastor in his address to the neighbors of Mr. DINGLEY, at Lewiston, his late home. With a truthfulness and boldness too often wanting in the eulogist, he said, speaking of his enduring success:

It was not great intellectual ability, for his was not a preeminent endowment; it was not eloquence, for he had no special gifts as an orator; it was not the charm of a polished manner, for, while he was ever affable and courteous, he had not cultivated the "arts of grace as a means to an end."

What, then, was it that enabled him to attain unto and hold so long the position he occupied in the thought, esteem, and affection of his countryman?

The answer to these queries is found in his loyalty to principle, his devotion to truth, his thorough preparation, and conscientious work. Thus he was ever ready for and equal to the demands of the hour and the occasion. By his earnest application to the task in hand and by his signal success in his

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chosen field of effort he proved to the young men of this Republic that—

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

In this Hall mere elocution and oratory sometimes hold sway, but the man who uniformly reaches the ears and holds the attention of the members of this House is the man who always has something to say. Members are not looking for one who merely amuses for the moment, but for him who always furnishes valuable information. Although it always required the utmost physical exertion to make himself heard, with no grace of oratory, no well-rounded periods or glittering sentences, yet Mr. DINGLEY never failed to get the attention of the members of the House. It was the triumph of patient toil and study over all outward circumstances.

In his own city, in his district, and in his State he was greatly beloved. I shall not soon forget the crowded throng that passed his bier in the city of his home. The sturdy farmer, the nervy mechanic, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, all seemed to feel the loss as of a personal friend. Many a poor man and woman brushed away a tear, while one thanked God for the friend who had saved her husband and her son by his timely aid. Better than the plaudits of the nation which followed him to his grave was the heartfelt tribute of such as these, who knew him best. Looking back over his life, it would seem that he had performed a full measure of labor and success. Looking forward at the work before us, it would seem that the country could illy spare the ripened judgment of the political scholar and statesman. Questions new and grave are right in front of us, demanding the highest wisdom and best statesman-

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ship. We shall miss his cool and dispassionate judgment, his wise counsel, his unerring sagacity, and his vast information. His life is a valuable lesson to the boys of America. It illustrates that genius is the capacity for hard work. Brilliancy discourages patient toil; what we call natural genius is ever a failure without eternal vigilance and constant effort.

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ADDRESS OF MR. GROSVENOR.

Mr. Speaker, I come to pay a brief tribute to the memory of a man whom I respected, revered, honored, and loved. I knew NELSON DINGLEY before he was elected to Congress, and my acquaintance with him began under circumstances which point to one of the great characteristics of the man. It was during a political campaign in the State of Maine. It was at a time when fierce controversy raged throughout that splendid State, and when public speakers were criticised with sharp intelligence and with almost brutal pertinacity. There was a question which involved a matter of financial history of our own country in comparison with that of France.

I had been challenged at a meeting in one of the lower counties of the State to answer certain interrogatories. I was not very well prepared for the emergency. I delayed and parried the issue, but I was to be met again the next night upon substantially the same field of battle, and a newspaper took occasion to remark that I had exhibited some of the merits that were valuable in a soldier under certain circumstances, and that I would live to fight, perhaps, another day. I did not have access to books; I did not know whom to go to for advice, but a gentleman told me to go to Lewiston and see Governor DINGLEY. I took the train, went up there, and met him for the first time. I introduced myself, and laying before him the proposition, he sat down at his desk and in a very few moments wrote out a complete solution of the whole difficulty that I had labored under, and furnished me with the material on which I demonstrated to my audience the following night that I was absolutely master of the whole situation and knew all about it, and that they had made a great mistake in the

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challenge. From that day to this I knew Mr. DINGLEY, and met him often before I came to Congress in the Forty-ninth Congress, he having preceded me by two Congresses.

I am not attempting an analysis of his character. We are all familiar with it here. I had the honor to serve with him on the Committee on Ways and Means during the last two Congresses of his life. He had served on the Committee on Appropriations in the Fifty-third Congress, and then took the place that was vacated by his honored colleague, the present distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives. Coming later into Congress, I tried to follow along in the footsteps he had made. I think I may say without hesitation that I never met a man who knew so much about so many things that were incident to our political history as he did.

It has been very well said by the gentleman who has preceded me that Mr. DINGLEY knew a great deal about everything and everything about a great many things; and under that second subdivision of his suggestion I would state as my belief that he knew more facts and events of American history than I have known to be possessed by any one, living or dead, American. No man who was ever associated with him in the way of work of a committee will ever forget the patience and untiring industry with which he mastered every question that came before it. In the winter that followed the election of 1896 he called together the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and devoted the entire winter, by day and by night, to the study of every item that was to be affected by legislation in the coming Congress. I would not disparage the work of any other member of that committee, for there were several gentlemen upon it who were of distinguished ability and who had served long and faithfully in that connection,

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but the chairman of the committee—the chairman of the detachment of the committee—never allowed anything to go through and be finished that he did not at some time study and master every fact in connection with it.

It has been said by his pastor, in the extract read, and by other gentlemen who have preceded me, that he was not an orator; that is, in the ordinary and popular sense of the term. He came into public observation, into public prominence, and ultimately into the leadership of this House, during a period of time when there was a discount on oratory as compared with the market value of it in the years that have gone by. He might not have been a Henry Clay in oratorical power, but he far exceeded him in the power of analytical examination of the great questions of American politics. He may not have been fluent of speech, but he was reliable in thought. He may not have been attractive in his personal appearance as he stood on the floor of this House, but when we came to examine the subject-matter of his address we found we had listened, perhaps unthinkingly at the time of the utterance, to the declarations of a master.

He had no sense of humor; he never permitted himself to be carried away for a moment from the sturdy and studious business of life by any thought of the attractiveness of humor or gaiety. We all remember some instances here in the House that we shall remember while we live and speak about as illustrative of this curious feature of his character. No man was ever brilliant enough in repartee or in wit to make apparently the slightest impression upon him. If it was a statement of fact, he heard it; if it was an application of an argument, he analyzed it; if it was a witticism, he did not seem to hear it.

He was a faithful man. He was one of the men that when you looked for him at the place where he notified you he would

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be found upon any question he was there; you did not have to consider whether or not there might be a change in his purposes in that behalf. Loyal and faithful to his party, I think it is fair to say that, strong partisan as he was, he never permitted partisanship to override his devotion to that which was best for his country.

His State had been peculiar in one matter of its politics. With the bare exception of a term for some gentlemen who represented a combination of opposition—with this exception, one single party, the Republican party, had dominated the representative capacity of that State ever since the Republican party was organized. So that we might have looked, in the development of a man who had come to be a Representative from that State, for a tendency toward more indifference to others' interests than the interests of his own party. I put it forward as one of the great characteristics of NELSON DINGLEY that he never lost sight of the greatest good to the greatest number.

I was talking with him a few days before he was taken sick. I was going home, and had an opportunity of an hour's conversation with him, and I can say this with perfect propriety, that he cast a horoscope forward through the entire session, the remaining session of this Congress; and in speaking of the several great measures that were to come before us I saw that he had already studied, considered, analyzed, and arranged the whole subject, not only of the arguments upon our side, but in those questions which were to be political, as he thought, he was prepared already to meet the arguments on the other side.

A word as I hurry along. What was the great strength of NELSON DINGLEY as a member of this House? I do not speak of him in his relations to the party, in his relations to the family, in his relations to the church and his people at home, but I speak of what it was that made him the powerful man he was

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on this floor. It was not because he had been assigned, by the practice of the House, to the leadership of the majority; not that, because that may be repudiated at any time, as we all know and understand. The leader—the assigned and chosen leader in the House—must have capacity to assert the propriety of his choice, or he will not be the leader on this floor. What was his great strength? First, a wonderful knowledge of everything that came here; and, second, and possibly greater than all else, was the fact that he never made a statement of fact that did not turn out to be as he had stated it. He never was unwilling to be corrected in the hurry of debate if he had made a slip on facts or figures, but when he launched his case upon a proposition of fact, both sides in this House understood that the discussion afterwards must proceed upon the assumption that that was true.

And then in all that relates to that intercourse between members, that which relates to the orderly progress of business in partisan debate and partisan procedure, NELSON DINGLEY'S words to the other side of this House were just as safe and just as certain to be accepted as truth as though they had been put by unanimous consent upon the Journal of the House. He was loyal and faithful to the party to which he belonged. I may state now without qualification or hesitation that there was no man in the United States who was nearer to the administration of this Government to-day than was he, no man who had the confidence of the President in a higher degree, no man who in an emergency was called upon oftener, nor so often, as was NELSON DINGLEY, and no man who knew the purposes and aspirations and hopes of the Administration more conspicuously than did NELSON DINGLEY, of Maine.

I may not discuss the fact that he is gone. There will be no hour of this or the next Congress when we shall not miss him.

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He was a man upon whom his associates on this side of the House loaded their burdens. Let me be specific about that. An attack might be made from the other side assailing some act of this side, all along the lines of economical administration and legislation; facts and figures might be hurled at us. I am sorry to say that we paid but little attention to such things here, because we knew that at the proper time the matter would receive proper consideration and action at the hands of the chosen leader of the party. We shall miss him in that regard. And the other side will miss the genial gentleman on whose courtesy and consideration they always relied. This brings us to the consideration of two or three propositions.

How wonderful are the ties that bind us here, even though the bitter assaults and storms of political controversy come and for the moment apparently divide and sever us. How quickly we learn the character of a man, even though he may be our assailant. How quickly we appreciate the man, though he may differ so widely with us. And so I think I can speak truthfully when I say that no man had a higher standing in the estimation of his fellows, even upon the Democratic side of the House, than did Mr. DINGLEY.

He has gone, but he has written upon the statute books of this country his views upon political matters. They will be his monument in coming time. He has left upon the hearts of his countrymen a sense of proprietorship in his great name that will be a heritage to the people who shall follow him.

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ADDRESS OF MR. BURLEIGH.

Mr. Speaker, in view of my short service in this House, it seems but fitting that I should leave to those who were longer and more intimately associated with NELSON DINGLEY in its work the duty of testifying to the distinguished character of his services here.

In the brief but heartfelt tribute I desire to offer, I wish to speak more particularly of his relations to the social and political life of his own State. Maine has ever been loyal to her Representatives at the national capital, and has never failed to feel a just pride in the successes achieved by them. I was for some years in a position to know and appreciate how strong this feeling was in the case of Mr. DINGLEY. No man ever served in this body who enjoyed in a greater degree the love and respect of the people of his State and district. They knew his sterling worth and had an abiding faith in his sound judgment and purity of purpose.

Born on one of the rugged farms of Maine, in a section where nature in the dispensation of scenic beauties had been prodigal of her gifts but exacted toil as the price of existence, he inherited the sturdy self-reliance of an honest, God-fearing ancestry, and was early schooled in those habits of industry he retained through life.

His father, who combined the pursuits of agriculture with the running of a country store, was a man of sterling worth; possessed great energy, together with strong tenacity of purpose. His mother, who, prior to her marriage, had been a successful teacher, was a woman of rare attainments and beauty of character. To her gentle influences may be attributed no

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small part of her son's steadfast devotion to duty and the notable success that attended him in the work of life.

The qualities that so distinguished him in later years were early manifest. The child was father of the man. In his early years he evinced a power of self-control, a tenacity of purpose, a wonderfully retentive memory, and a love of truth that gave bright promise of his later distinguished career. As he progressed into manhood these qualities developed with his growth. His aspirations were ennobling, his associations helpful and elevating. He undertook no labor that he did not complete, and none that was not done thoroughly and well.

Following his graduation from college he pursued a course of legal study and was, in due time, admitted to the bar. He was a man of judicial temperament, with marked powers of concentration. There can be no doubt that had he continued in the practice of law the same high qualities of head and heart, the wonderful insight, the intuitive grasp of the salient points in a case, and the great capacity for close and sustained labor that so distinguished him as a member of this House must inevitably have secured him eminence in his profession. His tastes, however, did not run in this direction. He had been for some time a successful contributor to various newspapers and soon abandoned his legal pursuits to purchase an interest in and assume the editorial duties of the Journal, a weekly paper published in the growing city of Lewiston.

No man was ever better equipped, both by nature and attainments, for duties of this character. He was an indefatigable worker, and his paper soon became a recognized power in the State. In 1860 he added a daily edition, which speedily pushed to the front in Maine journalism, a position it has ever since maintained. In those days the editorial writer was far more of an individual force than he is at the present time, when the

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personality of a writer is frequently merged and practically lost in the name and character of his paper.

To the readers of the Lewiston Journal NELSON DINGLEY was a living, breathing reality—a potential force. They soon came to entertain a profound respect for the sterling qualities of his character and the soundness of his judgment. The number of those who came to him for counsel and advice was large, and the circle of his personal influence became second only to that of his newspaper. How much Mr. DINGLEY owed to this absolute accessibility, this habit of taking his neighbors and friends into his immediate confidence, it would be difficult to conceive. But undoubtedly here was the source, and in large measure the foundation, of the strong hold upon the people of his district and his State which he retained to the day of his death.

Mr. DINGLEY carried into his editorial work the same direct and attractive qualities that characterized him in his personal relations. He was a clear and cogent writer, though never a maker of phrases. Language with him was merely a vehicle for the transmission of thought, and never in any degree an end in itself. There was in all his writings an atmosphere of truth and sincerity. He attempted nothing by indirection, nor was he a man who ever sought to evade or ignore the strong points of an opponent. He met them courageously and manfully. A man of absolute convictions, he was always ready with reasons for the faith that was in him.

Party workers sometimes imagined that he gave opposing views altogether too courteous consideration, for he had the same fairness that characterized Lincoln in stating the position of an adversary. There was no fighting, so far as he was concerned, with men of straw. He was strong enough and broad enough to seek or desire no undue advantage. He went directly, with unerring precision, to the heart of any question

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he was discussing. He was quick to detect the weak points in the armor of an opponent, and knew how to direct his thrusts there with telling effect. At the same time his utterances were characterized by a calm dignity and tolerant spirit. He never permitted himself to be tempted to a lower level.

The irritability and acrimony that not infrequently fix the stamp of a small soul upon editorial expression had no place in the journalism of Mr. DINGLEY. He touched no subject that he did not elevate to the plane of frank and philosophical discussion. Throughout his long and busy life he was a man of high ideals. Positions of public trust and responsibility came to him naturally.

At the age of 29 he was elected to represent his city in the Maine house of representatives, and served in that body for four successive sessions. During two of them he occupied the speaker's chair and declined a third election to that position, preferring to retain his place upon the floor. A few years later he again served his constituents for two sessions in the same body.

His experience at the State capital gave him a valuable legislative experience and so strengthened the popular appreciation of his high character and abilities that in 1873 he was given the Republican nomination for governor, receiving a vote of nearly two to one in the convention against two popular opponents. His administration of State affairs was clean and businesslike. He was reelected in 1874 by an increased majority, but declined a renomination in 1875, preferring to devote his energies to the work of his newspaper.

In 1881 the Republicans of the Second Congressional district of Maine gave proof of the confidence and esteem in which they held him by electing him to this House as the successor of Hon. William P. Frye, who had been promoted to the United States

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Senate, and he was returned at every successive election with constantly increasing majorities. He had been elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

It was, after all, in his own happy home circle that Mr. DINGLEY was seen at his best. Here the tenderness and beauty of his character were most conspicuous. It was a Christian home, as unostentatious as it was hospitable. Here in the society of his devoted wife and children Mr. DINGLEY found the principal relaxation from the cares and anxieties of public station and passed the happiest hours of his life.

At no stage of his distinguished career did Mr. DINGLEY fail to keep in close and sympathetic touch with the plain people. Success did not allure him from his simple tastes and quiet life. He was to the end of his days the same unaffected, accessible, industrious, upright man that he was before he grew into national prominence. There was in his whole career no spot or blemish. The fierce light of publicity that shines upon every act of a great party leader in this House only served to throw into stronger relief the noble qualities of his nature. He grew in the estimation of the people of the country as he had long before grown in the estimation of the people of Maine. At his death a nation mourned.

Were a star quenched on high,
  For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
  Shine on our mortal sight.
So when a great man dies,
  For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
  Upon the paths of men.

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ADDRESS OF MR. SWANSON.

Mr. Speaker, in the death of Mr. DINGLEY our country has sustained the loss of one of its purest public men, one of its wisest and most accomplished statesmen. It is a loss which will be long felt and which it is most difficult to supply. I know no one who possessed so thorough and so complete a knowledge of this Government and of all of its departments and institutions as did Mr. DINGLEY. His knowledge in this direction was amazing, both for its breadth and its accuracy. He was fully equipped to be the chairman of any committee of this House. He had also the rare faculty of utilizing his vast learning both for the purposes of discussion and for the preparation of statutes and revenue bills. In him was successfully blended the thoughtful student and the practical man of affairs. His career in Congress was one of preeminent distinction.

Few members attended the sessions of the House so constantly as did Mr. DINGLEY. None kept a scrutiny upon proposed legislation so carefully as he.

For four years he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and, as such, the leader of the Republican majority in this House. Not since the civil war has the great Committee on Ways and Means possessed a chairman who could surpass Mr. DINGLEY in his knowledge of finance, of the tariff, and in his acquaintance with the varied and immense industries of this country. He will be remembered in history as one of the most distinguished chairmen of this great committee.

During these four years this committee has had to deal with the most important questions affecting this nation. Mr. DINGLEY was the central figure, the moving spirit in the determination

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of all these matters by the committee. The recommendations by this committee to this House bear the impress of his mind, the conclusions of his thought and research.

Upon matters before this committee which did not involve the differences between the two great parties upon taxation and finance he was equally as potential with the Democrats as with the Republicans. Upon those questions involving the principles and policies of his own party his was the voice that was listened to with attention and his was the hand that pointed the way that his party finally went.

Congress has witnessed very few more successful floor leaders than Mr. DINGLEY. He possessed the rare faculty of being first without exciting envy or jealousy. Much of this was due to the fact that it was recognized by all that he was entitled to this preeminent position on account of his solid attainments and not on account of superficial display. Much of it because he himself was entirely devoid of all jealousy and envy and rejoiced at the success and abilities of anyone. Much of it was due to his wonderful tact in controlling matters without pushing himself individually forward, and by his kind and considerate attention to the humblest members of this House.

He possessed the faculty of not exciting the bitter antagonism of the opposition more than any leader I ever knew of. He was held in affectionate esteem and regard by all members of the Democratic side. He accomplished this by unfailing courtesies, fairness, and by never descending to partisan discussions or indulging in personalities. He stated the position of those opposed to him fairly, and met the issues offered directly and manfully. When party politics were not involved, he was equally desirous to accommodate and to serve a Democratic member or constituency as a Republican. By acquiring the good will and affectionate regard of the opposition he was

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enabled to get along smoothly in the House and pass his legislation without inciting bitter feeling or encountering delays often engendered simply to harass.

When one reflects upon the many and important and exciting questions which he has had control of in Congress for the last four years which he passed through the House, and which was accomplished with very little friction, delay, or bad feeling, it is astonishing and gives one some conception of Mr. DINGLEY'S wonderful tact and ability as a parliamentary leader. If measured by success and by achievements, he will be remembered as one of the greatest parliamentary leaders. No one, as a speaker, was listened to more attentively than Mr. DINGLEY. He did not possess the voice or the graces of an orator. His speeches were not resplendent with rhetoric nor sparkling with satire and wit, but they were illumined from commencement to conclusion with careful thought and valuable information. The House listened to him for instruction and not for entertainment. In his management of the Republican side of the House he was equally as tactful as in his treatment of the Democratic side. His control of the Republican side was nearly absolute. Many a time when there was a disposition on the Republican side to break upon important questions he rallied the disorganized forces by one of his lucid and thoughtful speeches.

In keeping his own party united he ignored entirely the usual methods of party leaders of appealing to party prejudices, but he addressed himself to the reason and the understanding of his party associates. The effect produced by his calm reasoning was remarkable.

In their future conflicts his party associates will sorely miss his calm, thoughtful speeches and his tactful and discreet leadership. The Democratic side will miss his unfailing courtesy, his uniform fairness, and his considerate kindness. The whole

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House will miss his great learning, his valuable instruction. His friends will miss a kind, sincere, gentle soul, undemonstrative, unpretentious, but as true as steel. His country will miss a wise, pure, patriotic statesman.

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ADDRESS OF MR. DALZELL.

Mr. Speaker, I very much regret that, having been absent from the House when the time was set for eulogies on the life of Mr. DINGLEY, I received notice too late to make such preparation as I ought, to do justice to his memory. Though late in coming, I come with as eager a desire as any to lay my little wreath of affectionate admiration and esteem upon his coffin.

The language of eulogy is too apt to be the language of extravagance. Mr. DINGLEY needs no eulogy of that kind. Justice to his life and character calls only for the naked language of truth. His was a career that requires no embellishment in words and no exaggeration. What he thought and what he wrought suffice to give him a name and place among the most distinguished and useful men of his time.

He was fortunate in the opportunity to serve the people, both in his State and in the nation, during a critical time of the national life. His career covers the grave periods of the civil war, of reconstruction, and of the succeeding years which have seen the entrance of a nation, and not a confederation of States, upon a career of unexampled prosperity and a future of incalculable promise. Unfortunately for us all, the grim reaper seized him when we were facing new and untried conditions, and when his wisdom and experience would have been of immense service to his country. But he needed not any glory to be gathered in new fields to be added to the already full measure of his fame. He died full of years and of honors, and an appreciative people do willing and sorrowing homage at his bier.

When Mr. DINGLEY entered public life, the flames of civil war had made lurid the whole horizon and the perpetuity of

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the nation was at stake. When he was called to depart this life, a saved and reconstructed Union was in the enjoyment of an established and yet further promising prosperity. To this happy consummation he, in many ways, largely contributed. It was characteristic of him that to whatever place or whatever task called, he rendered faithful, conscientious, and fruitful service.

From 1863 till 1873 he was, with a slight interruption, a member of the Maine house of representatives, and during a term its speaker. Succeeding this service, he was the governor of his State. For eighteen years he was a member of the National House of Representatives and died its leader upon the floor, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In many other capacities he rendered distinguished public services. The mere recital of the places that he held is a witness that he was a man of mark among his fellows and of service to his kind. Mr. Blaine once said that no truer test of a man's power could be found than his success in the House of Representatives; that place therein must be fought for and won by merit. This test Mr. DINGLEY successfully stood. When he died he was facile princeps in the House, a leader whom we all delighted to follow, and one who commanded the confidence of his party and equally commanded the respect and esteem of the opposition. His career is a valuable contribution to the glory of republican representative government, wherein the equality of all men, not only before the law but in a contest for advancement upon the ground of merit, is a conspicuous feature. He was a shining example of the possibilities of American citizenship. Nothing came to him by inheritance; he was the architect of his own fortunes, and his fortunes were built upon the solid foundation of a noble character.

He was a manly man, patient, learned, and eminently indus-

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trious. He was a manly man because he was ever true to his ideals, and his ideals were lofty. Pure of private life, with strong convictions, he never swerved from his standards nor forsook what he believed to be the interests of the people whom he was called upon to represent, and he believed that he was called upon to represent the people of the whole country. He was a patient man, charitable of the views of others, though fixed in his own. He was a tactful man, anxious, always, to work out by the wisest methods, by compromise when necessary—but never a compromise of principle—by courageous methods when others failed, what he believed to be the true interests of the people. He was a learned man. He had a wonderful storehouse of information, in general and in detail, and his information was exact and accurate. A wonderful memory added greatly to his power as a leader. He was rarely found wanting for a ready reply to the arguments offered by the opposition.

To such an extent was reliance placed upon what he had to say that he never rose to speak that he did not command the attention of all, whether friend or foe. I have never known a more industrious man. Every waking hour of every day was given to the acquisition of useful knowledge. With an apparently delicate physique, his capacity for work seemed nevertheless without limit. All that he knew and all that by his patient industry he learned was gladly devoted to the public service. I could not if I would recount the measures that his advocacy wrought into the statute law of the nation. Suffice it to say, that during his long career there were few matters of important legislation that did not receive his attention. He was an ardent believer in the principles of his party, and their predominance to-day is as much the result of his labor as it is of any other one man.

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Nothing so knits men together as association in a work in which they have a common interest. Among the days of my public life that I shall always remember with the greatest interest will be those when the Committee on Ways and Means of the Fifty-fourth Congress was framing the tariff bill now known as the Dingley law. We were then in closest communion. Then it was that every man on that committee revealed to all his fellows his most characteristic qualities. Then it was that we learned from the inside the strength and the weakness of each other. We were engaged in a great work, one of stupendous importance to the nation at large and of more or less interest in its various features to each of us. Out of the struggle that ended in the framing of the Dingley bill we all came with an estimate of Mr. DINGLEY as a leader full of tact and resources, as a wise and conservative statesman worthy of the greatest of the chairmen of the past of the Committee on Ways and Means.

It is not for me to seek to penetrate the veil and speak of Mr. DINGLEY in that sphere in which as husband and father he was the beloved center. It was there that the graces of a Christian character made a happy home and furnished an example to bear fruit long after his time.

His life work ended, he died in the fullness of his fame, leaving to his countrymen the record of a useful life spent in their service and to his children the priceless legacy of a spotless name.

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ADDRESS OF MR. DOLLIVER.

Mr. Speaker, the death of Governor DINGLEY has removed from public life one of the most useful men who has appeared in the national councils in this generation. His long service in this House gave him such a relation to national affairs that his untimely removal is in the nature of a national misfortune. He came into Congress in 1881, after a distinguished career in the legislature and the executive office of the State of Maine, and from the time of his entrance into the House was recognized as a trained and experienced legislator. He had a preparation for public life, based upon a liberal education in one of the most famous colleges in New England, besides the advantage which arises from the studies required for admission to the bar. In addition to this he was, throughout his life, identified with journalism, a circumstance which in itself greatly contributed to his usefulness as a statesman.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, will my good friend the gentleman from Iowa permit me to inject into his address a brief expression of my appreciation of our departed friend.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. STEELE. In an experience of nearly twelve years I do not think I have known a member of this House who has so industriously, so efficiently, and so ably devoted his time to the best interests of our great country, and at the same time has so faithfully, so successfully, or more unselfishly served the people of his own beloved State. He was a man of unusual information and ability, of unquestioned integrity, was respected and honored by all good people, more especially so by those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance.

Mr. DOLLIVER. He had the wisdom to understand that the

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range of public affairs is too broad to permit a man to become an authority in all its departments. He therefore, following the natural bent of his mind, deliberately identified himself with that branch of public affairs which deals with the fiscal problems of the Government, with the creation and disposition of the national revenues, and with the larger problems that relate to the coinage and currency of the country.

While he was alive his preeminence in these fields of research and controversy, generously conceded by all, invited neither envy nor jealousy, so that we only repeat the tribute ungrudgingly paid to the living statesman on all hands when it is said, now that the labors of his life are done, that no man of his time equaled him in the mastery of the complex and difficult problems which concern the Treasury of the United States.

In other matters the House may have turned to others for authoritative statements of fact and suggestions of policy, but when the questions of coinage, banking, and currency, of ways and means were before the House every member acquiesced in the universal confidence in the profound knowledge of Governor DINGLEY upon these subjects.

It was not an accident that he occupied this unique relation to the affairs of the Government, for to a natural adaptation to studies of this character he added an industry with which he pursued his favorite themes without weariness and without vacation. We have heard it said that Governor DINGLEY owed little to natural talents and everything to unremitting labor. It is nearer the truth to say that he was sagacious enough to know that even the possession of extraordinary gifts is futile unless they are put into the harness and driven by a steady and severe hand.

He was an example of the intellectual type that takes nothing for granted, that stands upon the solid rock of fact and

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truth, perfecting every detail with patient care, until at last men looked upon him as a leader and teacher of his fellowmen.

It is probable that Mr. DINGLEY regarded his labor in the present Congress as his most important public work, and there is no doubt that his name will be chiefly known to posterity in connection with the fiscal legislation of 1897. It was my good fortune to be associated with him in the preparation of the tariff law which bears his name. For many months prior to the extraordinary session of this Congress he sat at the head of the table, surrounded by the ten members of the Ways and Means Committee belonging to his own party, conducting the investigations which resulted in the original draft of the Dingley tariff bill. They were months of labor, without a day of recreation and without an hour of leisure. The chairman of the committee, even then to all appearances frail and uncertain in strength, brought to the business in hand that wealth of accurate information, that vast store of definite knowledge, that unflagging zeal of personal attention which left his colleagues in daily astonishment as they came to see the fullness of his equipment in the field of practical legislation.

The minute details of previous legislation from the first tariff law to the last, and the history of American industries, great and small, including the vicissitudes of the business world, seemed to be within easy reach of his infallible memory, so that he could neither be deceived by the petitions of those who asked for duties unreasonably high nor the protests of those who sought to reduce them to a point unreasonably low. In this bewildering mass of statistics, official reports, price lists, and personal statements, Governor DINGLEY moved about like a man perfectly at home, never failing to get at the facts, never hesitating to cast aside hearsays from whatever quarter, and when the work was over and the bill approved by the House without

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an amendment not suggested by the committee, every man associated with him, in addition to admiration for the statesman, found in his heart a sincere affection for the man himself, for the unostentatious colleague whose greatness as a leader only emphasized his kindness and generosity as a friend.

In so far as his fame rests upon what he said and what he did, it is preserved in the record of the proceedings of this House. That record will show to future generations the wisdom with which he approached the questions of his time. His speeches upon this floor have a permanent value to the student and the historian, not only because of their trustworthy statement of the matters under consideration, but because they are inseparably connected with the national policies by which the business affairs of the Government have been guided.

But it is true of Governor DINGLEY, as of all others who have been influential in shaping great events, that we naturally turn away from the public arena in which he acted so conspicuous a part to recall the attributes of personal character, upon which, after all, every great reputation rests. Men followed Governor DINGLEY because they believed in him, and they believed in him because his life displayed, even in the smallest affairs, a fixed and immovable integrity.

His character was greater than his intellect and dominated every faculty that was in him. It exhibited that strong fiber of moral conviction, that inflexible vigor of conscience, which has done more to make the nation what it is than all the triumphs of genius, than all the ornaments of learning.

It was a character based upon the religious creed of our ancestors, a survival of the Puritan ages, so sure and steadfast that it seemed a little strange, from a common, worldly point of view, to find a man going about amongst us, the

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guide of the political thought of millions of people, the counselor of cabinets and of Presidents, the trusted leader of a political party, whose funeral brought together in this Chamber the high officials of every department of this Government and the representatives of all the nations of the earth in a stately national ceremony, who had preserved the perfect ideal of Christian manhood and amid the vicissitudes of a long career had literally kept himself unspotted from the world.

The leadership of such a man in times like these is in the nature of a national benediction. It shows that in the midst of the evil tendencies of wealth and luxury the sources of the national life have not been corrupted, for while a single New England homestead may nurture such a man, it takes the scattered homesteads of a great nation to support and give significance to such a career.

The hope of the Republic lies in these old-fashioned homesteads, with their tables spread with the frugal comforts of life and their family altars made sublime by simple faith in God. The statesman in whose memory we are assembled here to-day illustrated before our eyes the homely virtues of the men and women who laid the foundations of society in the New World. They looked forward not alone to material prosperity. They had an eye also for the higher concerns of the community, so that, side by side with the material progress of the nation, the intellectual and moral interests of the people have been advanced, until to-day the real estate of the Republic is not the boundless territory of the national domain, nor its real wealth the accumulated sum of its property, nor its real life the unnumbered millions of its people, for after you have gathered together all the statistics of material prosperity you have yet to find by the quiet firesides of an upright people the authentic census of a great commonwealth.

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ADDRESS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. Speaker, I desire on this sad yet interesting occasion to add my meed of praise to the memory of our departed friend and colleague. I shall leave it to others who knew him longer and better to speak of his early manhood and of the training that he had preparatory to his entering upon his great career in this House. My acquaintance with Mr. DINGLEY commenced in the Forty-ninth Congress. When I came here at that time he had served his district and State faithfully and well in our national councils for a number of years and had already attained a commanding position with his colleagues.

As a new member, I naturally made a careful study of the leading members of that Congress, and of all the men who then and since have filled conspicuous places in the public mind Mr. DINGLEY was one of the, if not the most, interesting character. He was not gifted by nature with a voice and person that would attract attention. What he gained in the way of public distinction was in spite of many personal defects. It was the superb quality of his mind and that never-tiring industry so characteristic of him that placed him in the foremost rank of the public men of the day. Whatever he had in hand to do he did well. He was a good parliamentarian, well versed in the science of finance, thoroughly conversant with the principles of political economy, and as a member of the Appropriations Committee he distinguished himself for the depth and variety of his information. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he has inseparably connected his name with the legislative history of our country in connection with the law now on our statute book known as the Dingley law.

None of us dreamed at the opening of the present session of

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Congress that his earthly career was so nearly ended. Up to the holiday recess he came daily among us in the committee room and as leader on this floor with all the old-time vigor, courtesy, and firmness that have marked his leadership. He had the entire confidence not only of his Republican colleagues, but of our Democratic friends as well. Whenever he arose to address the Chair on any subject relating to legislation he was listened to with respectful attention, and his words made a deep impress upon his political friends as well as those in political opposition.

I think, during my experience on this floor, for now nearly fourteen years, that I have never known a member more universally beloved, whose opinions were more highly regarded, or whose influence was greater than that of Mr. DINGLEY. He was an ideal American, and while the Second district and the State of Maine may claim him, he had long since outgrown those environments and stood forth a man of national character, whose ability and influence were dedicated to the service of his country. He exerted an influence upon legislation second to none of the men of our time. I can not, owing to the number who are to pay their tribute to his memory to-day, dwell at any length upon the characteristics which made Mr. DINGLEY the successful public man he became and so endeared him to his family and to his friends. His life was well rounded, and it was indeed a happy one. He achieved a success in public affairs realized by few of his contemporaries. In his domestic relations he enjoyed a felicity which falls to the lot of few. In his death we feel a personal bereavement and the public have sustained an irreparable loss.

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ADDRESS OF MR. TAWNEY.

Mr. Speaker, if it were not for the sacred demands which the dead make upon the living, I should prefer to leave undone that which I am about to do.

The esteem we bore him, the services he rendered to us and the country, the man he was and is—all these are the peculiar possessions of the heart, and it is with the greatest reluctance that we ignore her grief at the present hour and bid her deliver up her treasures.

Half the charm of men is usually lost under the pressure of work and the irritation of haste; and surely the citizen, journalist, legislator, statesman, and scholar whose life we honor and whose death we mourn to-day was one of the most industrious of men, but he was in an eminent degree an exception to that rule.

He possessed a grace of manner and a thoughtful considerateness in word and act, particularly in his intercourse with the younger members of the House, which made him dearer than a friend to many of us.

When, in all his years of service on this floor, has he not stood ready to impart information and counsel to his colleagues? Who, in the annals of this numerous and eminent body, has enjoyed the friendship of so many men, of all political parties, as he has? Among the distinguished leaders upon this floor in the past, who enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues and followers to a greater degree than he did? Did not all feel stronger because of his presence, and did not our hearts pause for a moment when we heard the sad news?

Many of those who knew Mr. DINGLEY here would, I believe,

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have preferred to leave unspoken the esteem in which we held him, so personal is the loss we feel; but silence does not become the living when a soul has passed from earth, and especially such a soul as his. The desire for immortality which burns in every breast bids us break the spell of grief and speak; the innate respect we rightfully feel for all that appertains to human life and its sorrows bids us speak; our gratitude for the duty he performed and for the life of industry and integrity he lived bids us speak.

The dead, sir, in this matter are the undisputed masters of the living. The lives of great men live and should live after them, as molding forces in succeeding generations, and I take it to be an obligation which devolves upon the living to describe the achievements, define the principles, and immortalize the virtues of those who weary of life's burdens and fall asleep in their midst.

Nor is it fitting that the cause of the solemn ceremonies which we have recently witnessed in this Chamber should lack commemoration. The ambassadors and ministers of foreign powers came here; the Supreme Court and the Senate of the United States adjourned their sessions out of respect for the dead and sought places upon the floor; the President of the United States and his Cabinet were here; these walls were adorned with flowers and bathed in sacred song and oratory.

It is fitting, therefore, that we should pause for a few brief hours to recount the labors and define the ideals which hovered like angels about the life of our honored colleague and beloved friend.

The life of NELSON DINGLEY reminds me of nothing so much as of a majestic ship moving cautiously from its home port and grandly plowing the deep, gathering strength from each fresh encounter with wind and wave, until, out upon the high seas,

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while in the full enjoyment of proud dominion over the elements, almost without warning, sharp rocks crash into her bow, and the towering citadel of the sea, loaded with wealth and throbbing with power, sinks deeper than a plummet's sounding into the dark and swirling tide.

His life was one of steady progress and ever-increasing strength and usefulness. He was a boy on the farm, with high ideals and noble resolves; a student at college, at the head of his class; a journalist, with ready pen and broad information; a lawyer, of profound scholarship; a legislator who loved truth and fairness; a governor, of wise discrimination and an able executive; a statesman, than whom none possessed a more complete mastery of the facts and principles appertaining to national policies and to the administrative affairs of the Government; a party leader of sincere devotion and reliable judgment, who led, not by the power of will alone, nor by persuasive eloquence, but by a charm of manner, a sincerity of purpose, a considerate regard for the opinions of others, and a masterful command of every detail of situation which inspired that confidence without which successful leadership is impossible.

In all the circumstances of his life he was an upright, industrious citizen and kindly neighbor, serving with the great talents God had given him his day and generation; and when the message came, as come it will to every man, and he was called to join the innumerable throngs which move to the silent halls of death, it found him in the midst of happiness among the scenes of his greatest usefulness and intensely devoted to those purposes which had been the guiding stars of his life.

It is said that Mr. DINGLEY was not a genius, and if to

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be a genius is to be eccentric, meteoric, and convulsive, the remark is certainly true. There was no steadier, saner man. But who is there that will maintain that he did not possess a truly great intelligence? Who would deny that his was the seeing eye and the faithful hand? And, moreover, he possessed a quality more valuable to the world than genius—a quality that gives to genius all its worth, a capacity and love for toil with both hand and brain.

He was not, like Achilles, talented beyond both Greeks and Trojans, but driven by passions stronger than himself. He was rather like Ulysses or Diomede, far-seeing, faithful, and prepared. He loved law and order and hated chaos. Like Socrates, the greatest of the Athenian statesmen, he obeyed the laws of both church and state, even when he could not, in all the length and breadth of his catholic mind, respect them. He was practical, useful, and efficient. His great service to us and to his country was unobtrusive, not strained, and it had the quality of mercy, "which droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath."

How beautifully did he describe those virtues which he himself possessed when on the 2d of February, 1886, he paid his last tribute to the deceased ex-Senator from Indiana and Vice-President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks.

Said Mr. DINGLEY:

The kindness of his manner, his affability toward all who approached him, and his uniform courtesy to the humblest united with a dignity and self-poise which lent a charm to his presence and made him hosts of friends, and even disarmed to a certain extent the criticism of political opponents. In the heat of party politics, characterized so often by unjust assaults upon personal character, I do not remember to have heard or read any charge reflecting on Mr. Hendricks's integrity. Certainly, if any such

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charge was made, it fell harmless at his feet. His private life was above reproach, and his example a beneficent influence in the community in which he lived. The loving tenderness of Mr. Hendricks's domestic life has made his memory in this respect a sweet savor wherever happy homes are recognized as the citadel of national virtue and the hope of the world.

While Mr. DINGLEY had neither the physical presence nor the fluent manner of a magnetic public speaker, and while he did not possess the quality and flexibility of voice upon which successful oratory depends, nevertheless he spoke with marvelous effect, and never assumed the floor but to instruct and enlighten and thereby to mold the judgment of his colleagues. With the subtle arts of oratorical suggestion he was not conversant. He belonged rather to that small group of public men who represent the progressive tendency of the age toward intellectualism.

The sphere for forensic discussion grows steadily narrower as the life of the American people becomes more and more complicated and its problems more difficult. The demand for sheer intelligence becomes greater. The work of the committee has, to a large extent, already supplanted open discussion. The wide and accurate information of the student is needed to-day rather than the insidious graces and poetic suggestions of the orator. The entire country has changed since the days of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun. And in this respect Mr. DINGLEY, I repeat, belonged rather to the advancing tendency. For I take it we are coming to the time when a great memory, clear thought, and profound learning in the affairs of state will be indispensable qualifications of those who aim to attain to usefulness in this body.

But NELSON DINGLEY possessed more than a great intelligence and a capacity for toil. He was justly esteemed as a

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citizen and a man. He had strong, pure affections that bound him to his country and to his friends like bands of steel.

> He seemed the thing he was, and joined
> Each office of the social hour
> To noble manners, as the flower
> And native growth of noble mind,
> And thus he bore without abuse
> The grand old name of gentleman.

Mr. DINGLEY possessed in an eminent degree the quality which we well name integrity, wholeness; for he was never two or many persons, but everywhere the same. To whatever position he was called, NELSON DINGLEY was always self-identical. He championed upon all appropriate occasions not only noble, but the noblest principles within his knowledge. His character had but few blemishes and many excellences. He was in the truest sense a religious man and could with perfect consistency say that for him "religion is life or neither is anything." He left all word battles and dogmatic narrowness to men of smaller minds. Beliefs were to him simply rules of action, attitudes toward the world. He seemed to be above all mere partisanship, whether ecclesiastical or political. His affiliations with the institutions of his time were the natural and inevitable outgrowth of his convictions. In all things he seemed, like Abraham of old, to seek for "a city which has foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

It was this which gave to his life and character its unusual unity and poise. He stood—

> Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
> Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm.
> Though 'round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

In my personal intercourse with Mr. DINGLEY, during the last two Congresses on the Committee on Ways and Means, of

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which he was chairman, I, like many of you, came to think of him with esteem and affection. His kindliness and patience, his industry, and his great ability profoundly impressed me. I had come to rely upon his judgment in many things, and the news of his death brought with it a sense of personal loss.

I know of no sincerer compliment which the living pay the dead than their sorrow; and as for NELSON DINGLEY, with all my heart I wish he were living still. There was, there is, no simpler, gentler, manlier man.

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ADDRESS OF MR. JOHNSON OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. Speaker, when the members of the Fifty-second Congress, in December, 1891, assembled in this historic Chamber and cast lots for seats, it so happened that Mr. DINGLEY of Maine, did not hear his name when called.

The result was he had to take the one vacant seat in the rear row after all others had been selected. My name was called early in the drawing and I had selected seat No. 27, on the Republican side, now occupied by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Fletcher].

Being a new member from a new State, I really preferred the back seat which had fallen to Mr. DINGLEY's lot.

Next morning he accepted my offer to exchange seats.

No. 27 was the very seat which he had occupied for many years in preceding Congresses.

This little incident, so insignificant in itself, is now cherished as one of the happiest episodes of my Congressional life. It gave me the acquaintance and good will and in time the friendship of one of the noblest, truest, and purest minds and characters that American statesmanship has ever developed. He was always so helpful, so kind, and so thoughtful of us new members. Our admiration for and appreciation of him grew with the passing years. We of his own political household followed him unfalteringly, sometimes walking by faith more than by sight, through the years when our party here was in a hopeless minority. We rallied around him with confidence and courage when a turn in the wheel of political fortune made him the floor leader of a triumphant majority. In victory or in defeat he never failed us.

He knew well political history, the sources of revenue for the

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Federal Treasury, and the objects for which the public money could properly be expended. His accurate knowledge and comprehensive grasp of public affairs commanded our respect, and his integrity of character won our unbounded confidence.

Respect for his knowledge and confidence in his integrity gave to this man his commanding influence while living, and they will insure for him an earthly immortality in the Pantheon of his country's history.

The encouraging thought in connection with such a life is that the renown and success achieved by him were due to neither wealth nor hereditary rank, nor yet to any peculiar great natural gift of oratorical or other intellectual endowment not vouchsafed to common mortals.

The homely virtues that made him respected and loved are the potential heritage of every American youth.

Knowledge is acquired and can be acquired by all who are willing to pay the price in patient, persevering, self-denying study. Integrity does not even have to be acquired. It is an original patrimony, possessed by all who do not intentionally or negligently throw it away.

It may be news to some, but is a fact, that the "Congressional Temperance Society" is the oldest temperance society in America. For sixty-five consecutive years it has held aloft the banners of temperance on the battlements of this Capitol. For the last half score of years or more Mr. DINGLEY has been our president. We shall sadly miss him at future meetings. But the cause must not suffer. Other hands must seize the colors he relinquished. "The workman may fall, but the work must go on."

Wherever assigned to duty he did his work well. Appropriations, commerce, and the national defense by land and sea each claimed his attention and responded to the touch of his

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guidance in a manner always calculated to enhance the happiness and prosperity of the people and the enduring glory of the Republic.

But his greatest achievement, for which his countrymen, and especially we of his own political party, will ever cherish his name and memory, was writing upon our statute book the revenue law of 1897, popularly, and very properly, known as the Dingley law.

All his associates on the committee labored faithfully and industriously on certain schedules; Mr. DINGLEY mastered every detail of every schedule.

When our work was concluded, he remarked one day that we had done three times as much hard work as any committee had ever done on any tariff bill before; and he knew, for he had served on the Ways and Means Committee during the revisions of 1890 and 1894.

Soon after completing these arduous tasks the Spanish war came on, necessitating the levy and collection of hundreds of millions of additional revenue. How wisely the crisis was met, both in strengthening the public credit and in levying the necessary additional taxes where they produced the least hardship, the present condition of our industries and finances amply attests.

The honor of these achievements is due, not exclusively, but largely, and I might say mainly, to Mr. DINGLEY.

Then when summer vacation came and the rest of us scattered to the seaside, the mountains, and the prairies for rest and recreation, renewing our health and strength for the labors of another year, Mr. DINGLEY went to work harder than ever in the service of his country on the Canadian Joint High Commission.

The intellectual and spiritual man shone out brighter and

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stronger than ever, but the physical broke down. The pitcher was broken at the fountain.

As literally and as cheerfully as ever a soldier died in battle did this hard-working, model American statesman give up his life in the service of his country. Peace to his ashes. Blessed be his memory.

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ADDRESS OF MR. COUSINS.

Mr. Speaker, when a good man dies his country feels the shock. When one who has been useful to his generation suddenly departs, mankind involuntary say: "What shall we do now?" The Hon. NELSON DINGLEY was both good and useful in such wonderful degree that he was great. If all the people of America could know how true he was to duty, how diligent to every detail of their interests, how faithful to the country's cause, how genuine in character, how gentle in his disposition, how solicitous for the public welfare this man at all times was, to-day would be universally observed throughout the land in paying tribute to his memory.

But he was not covetous of notoriety. His voice was not heard far, though the fruit of his intelligence and labor falls in rich abundance wherever industry prevails. He left the richest legacy of his ability and industry in the legislation of his country. Every citizen is his legatee. Men will enjoy the benefits of his toil and maybe never know his name nor comprehend his thought. The wheels were spinning and the axles whirling on the day of his demise. Labor has received increased rewards, and the faces of its children, once haggard with the marks of hunger, are gleaming now with joy—unconscious tributes to the wisdom and the usefulness of him whose loss our nation mourns.

To this faithful servant of our country, to this gentle, truthful comrade of every earnest Representative in the Congress of America, I pay the tribute of a constituency who appreciate essential worth and genuine manhood, who understand the value of good deeds, the vanity of praise, and something of the loss our country suffers in the death of one like him.

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ADDRESS OF MR. DOCKERY.

Mr. Speaker, it is a melancholy duty, and yet a privilege not to be foregone, to speak a word touching the exemplary life of the friend and colleague who has so lately passed from us—of him whose amiable personal qualities, exalted attainments, and national distinction endeared him to us all in so great a degree.

What little I shall add to that which has already been so well said by others deals particularly with a phase of his career and character which came under my direct observation in my experience as a coworker with him in the public service.

NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., entered Congress as the successor of Hon. William P. Frye, from the Second Maine district, two years before my entry here; but even those two short years had enabled him to take a prominent rank in the House. From that date until his untimely death a few weeks since, I witnessed with pleasure his rapid rise in the confidence of his party and the esteem of the House, and his continuous growth in great usefulness to the country.

He has gone from us so recently that it is hard to realize that his familiar presence is not among us still, and even harder yet to know that we shall never more see him in his customary seat in this Hall, or at his post on the floor, or in his wonted place at the committee table. It is painful to adjust ourselves to the stony reality of fact with respect to his departure—painful to think that he has gone irrecoverably on his long journey to

> The undiscovered country, from whose bourne
> No traveler returns.

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Mr. Speaker, it is altogether idle to say merely that we miss him, that we shall always miss him, that the peculiar place he occupied in our regard and affections can never be filled by another just as he filled it. The bonds of tried friendship and the ties of warm comradeship can not be thus broken asunder in a moment without a cruel shock of surprise and grief. In the endurance of such a calamity the heart recovers but slowly, and time alone can heal the sundered ligaments and soothe the throbbing of the anguished nerves.

Yes, he has gone from us so recently that his personality is as fresh before our minds as though we had heard him bid us good morning but an hour ago. We can see before us his frail figure, clad in the scholar's black; his grave and sensitive countenance, touched with the "pale cast of thought;" his dark, eagle eye, beaming with intelligence and kindliness; his black hair and beard, his nervous hands, his quick movements, his unassuming manner, his cheerful, reassuring presence.

We all know that his temperament and disposition were alike lovable and rare. All his instincts were kindly and humane. He was utterly devoid of malice. His heart was warm and gentle as a woman's, and his conscience as delicate and keen. None of us, even in the acrimonies of debate and in the fiercest struggles in the legislative arena here, ever heard an unkind word fall from his lips. His temper was of the sweetest, inoffensive, beneficent. So far as my own knowledge and observation extend, all outward manifestations of anger, resentment, and irritation were unknown to him and to his conduct in life. He never considered or treated public questions from the personal side or from the private or individual standpoint. On the contrary, his treatment of such questions was invariably abstract and impersonal, whether they were distinctly political or public in a wider sense.

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Governor DINGLEY had exact and accurate knowledge upon a greater variety and a wider range of subjects of public concern than perhaps any contemporary in public life. His invaluable store of knowledge was the harvest of long years spent in patient study and investigation after a manner exclusively his own. So far as his habits of work were concerned, the dominating and distinctive characteristics were his extraordinary industry, his method, his system, his economy of time, and his utilization of opportunity. He was a tireless student, an indefatigable investigator, a close observer, a clear thinker—

> Deep and slow, exhausting thought,
> And hiving wisdom with each studious year.

Possessed of the richest stores of information on almost all public questions, he never wasted them on unworthy objects or diverted them to idle uses, but employed them effectively and brilliantly when the suitable occasion presented. His memory was wonderful, and equally so was that complementary faculty, his power of analysis. He had the seeing eye and the trained hand; the sense to discern and grasp essential principles hidden in the mass of external wrappings. In addition he had a strong synthetic or constructive faculty, which he put to the noblest use. Indeed, his equipment for the public service, by reason of his thorough knowledge and practical experience of so many things was such that he had few equals and no superiors in numerous lines of intricate legislative work. And he left the clear impress of his strong individuality upon much of the most important legislation enacted by Congress within the past fifteen years.

In a strictly political sense Governor DINGLEY was an intense and uncompromising partisan. But as a statesman, exercising his talents in a larger field, he was an ardent lover and a potent champion of good government for its own sake; and as such he

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was always ready on adequate occasions to subordinate partisan advantage to the public welfare

Mr. Speaker, I had myself the best opportunities of knowing this and of becoming intimately familiar with his character and methods through my close association with him on the Committee on Appropriations, and particularly through my still closer association with him on what is commonly known as the "Dockery Commission" to reconstruct the accounting system of the Government, when we labored together without interruption during a long interval, and always in the completest confidence and most perfect harmony.

The so-called Dockery Commission was organized by the act approved March 3, 1893, continuing for two years, and consisted, on the part of the House, of Governor DINGLEY, James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and myself, as chairman, and on the part of the Senate of Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, and James K. Jones, of Arkansas, with Mr. James C. Courts and Mr. Thomas P. Cleaves, clerks respectively of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, serving as invaluable aids.

In pursuing its labors the commission largely relied upon the sound judgment of Mr. DINGLEY. He united in a peculiar degree legislative and executive capacity of the highest order. Night after night, for a period of two busy years, we met either in the room of the House Committee on Appropriations or in some one of the rooms of the Treasury, working out with scrupulous care the details of the new accounting system, whose great object was to expedite the accounting methods of the Government, to secure economy, and yet to retain at the same time all necessary safeguards.

That exceedingly important work—for it must be so regarded, dealing as it does with the expenditure of more than

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$500,000,000 annually—was antagonized at almost every step by those who were led to believe that the marvelous advance and progress of the century could find no exemplification in a governmental accounting system. It was also opposed by that other large class who feared displacement from public position by reason of improved and up-to-date business methods. Although confronted with this opposition, oftentime from his own political friends, Governor DINGLEY never wavered. Indeed, the commission was unanimous in all its findings, an agreement at the outset having been made that nothing should be reported to Congress unless it had the sanction and accorded with the united judgment of all the members of the commission. A great many reforms were accomplished during those two years.

The new accounting system, however, the most important fruit of the commission's labors, went into effect October 1, 1894, and has had the indorsement of all the officials charged with its execution. The commission, by a simplification of business methods and by dispensing with a cumbrous mass of "red tape," was enabled to effect a reduction of expenses for all time, amounting specifically to $607,591 every year. Indirectly this saving exceeds $800,000 each year. And it is a source of sincere gratification to me to be permitted to pay a deserved tribute to the memory of Governor DINGLEY for his hearty, unselfish, steadfast, and efficient cooperation in the accomplishment of this result.

Mr. Speaker, Governor DINGLEY was my personal friend. The friendship established now nearly sixteen years ago was strengthened with the passing years. Great changes in the membership of this House have occurred since I first made his acquaintance in December, 1883, at the opening of the Forty-eighth Congress. Of the Representatives of the House at that

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time only seventeen are now members of this body—Messrs. Bingham, Ermentrout, Brumm, and Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Reed and Boutelle, of Maine; Messrs. Cannon and Hitt, of Illinois; Messrs. Payne, Ray, and Wadsworth, of New York; Messrs. Henderson and Hepburn, of Iowa; Mr. Bland and myself, of Missouri; Mr. Steele, of Indiana, and Mr. Lanham, of Texas.

All the others have gone—some into the busy activities of private life, but many, very many, have preceded DINGLEY to the great hereafter.

And now, Mr. Speaker, in concluding this tribute to the memory of my friend, Governor DINGLEY, I declare, in the language of sincere affection, that he was honest, capable, incorruptible, and faithful to every public duty.

Life! I know not what thou art,
But this I know, that thou and I must part;
And when or where or how we met,
I own to me's a secret yet.

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear—
Then steal away—give little warning;
Choose thine own time; say not "Good night!"
But in some brighter clime bid me "Good morning!"

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ADDRESS OF MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly twelve years I was acquainted with Mr. DINGLEY as a member of this House; for nearly four years associated with him on the Committee on Ways and Means. During all that time it was my pleasure to live while in Washington at the same hotel where the distinguished leader resided. Thus I came to know him in a social and friendly way beyond what is the privilege and opportunity of Congressional association.

Others may speak of his distinguished public service, his influence and direction in this House, his wise and able legislation, his eminent qualities as a statesman. We all recognize the worth and distinction of his public career. But I would be amiss to my own keen feeling of love and regard for the departed friend if I failed on this occasion to bring tribute to his memory because of the affectionate, kindly, helpful character of the man in all the associations and actions of his private life.

Every day doing the work and carrying the burdens of public service, yet every day he was mindful of others and helpful and cheery for them. His public service was performed without parade or bluster. His friendship and his assistance to those with whom he daily met and lived was quietly and constantly given. His character and influence and encouragement all flowed out as wellsprings of vigor and stimulation into the lives and into the hopes of those who knew him and among whom he lived.

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ADDRESS OF MR. EVANS.

I yield to others the pleasure of speaking of Mr. DINGLEY in more elaborate terms, and shall limit myself to a few brief remarks about him as I saw him during the four years of my active participation with him in the labors of this body and of one of its important committees.

In giving my estimate of him as a man and as a public servant I shall indulge in no mere extravagant laudation, but shall endeavor to rate him at his real worth to the country.

I knew Mr. DINGLEY for something over fifteen years, though not at all intimately until I came to the House and began my service as a member of the great committee of which he for four years was the eminent and efficient chairman. From the beginning of his chairmanship in the Fifty-fourth Congress great and important duties devolved upon him, and before the expiration of that Congress, inasmuch as all the Republican members of that committee had also been elected members of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and as the Presidency had also fallen to that party, the work of preparing a tariff bill to supersede the act of 1894, known as the Wilson bill, was actively begun by those members under Mr. DINGLEY'S guidance and leadership.

It was a long, a tedious, and a most exacting labor, extending over several months, but by the 15th day of March, 1897, when the Fifty-fifth Congress convened in extraordinary session, the draft of the new tariff bill, which was to take his honored name, was ready to be submitted to the new House. How skillfully he guided it through all its subsequent parliamentary stages is known to all.

It was for labors like these that Mr. DINGLEY'S equipment

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was superb. In all the fiscal concerns of the Government he was remarkably expert and preeminently useful. These great matters of the first practical importance to the country claimed and always received his most faithful and intelligent attention. Indeed, it is much to be doubted whether within the present century any statesman has appeared more thoroughly equipped for the work involved in such legislation. His knowledge of all fiscal affairs and of all that pertained to them—statute law, practice, rules, and regulations—was astonishingly thorough and accurate.

While his powers as a mere orator were not conspicuous, measuring oratory by ordinary standards, no one commanded more attention when speaking to the House, and this was because what he said was sure to be most thoughtful, accurate, and wise.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I have sometimes thought that if of any man of our day it could be truly said that he had been worth his weight in gold to his country that man was NELSON DINGLEY. The value of his services, not merely in saving money to the Treasury, but in devising ways and means of getting it there without oppressing the people, was incalculable. In the list of great men who have been chairmen of Ways and Means and leaders of the House he takes a high and most honored position.

He was a man not only of remarkable assiduity in the discharge of any duty, but of equally remarkable good judgment. His convictions of public duty were profound, his devotion to the public service most sincere and conscientious, and no man in the country more sedulously strove for the public welfare. In fact, to labor for his country was his meat and drink, and his life was probably as certainly sacrificed to this as if he had died on the field of battle.

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As a parliamentary leader Mr. DINGLEY had great skill and judgment, and his influence over the House was supreme. It was the leadership, too, of kindness and confidence, and not of harshness or truculency.

His private life and virtues were known to all men. No breath of scandal ever touched him.

Mr. Speaker, a truly great man has been taken from Congress and the country. The country suffers, his friends and surviving relatives deeply grieve, this body will long miss him and lament the absence of his wise counsel, but "through the gloomy portals of death" Mr. DINGLEY himself "has entered the radiant temple of enduring fame."

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ADDRESS OF MR. LINNEY.

Mr. Speaker, all men would do well to talk and think much of death if they could thereby "tear one terror from the grave." The dread of death has reached and abides with all men. The thought has found its way into the elementary law books that men die intestate because they imagine that the making of a will brings them nearer the tomb. Indeed, any human condition is "a paradise to what we think of death."

On the 28th of February, 1843, the President of the United States and his cabinet and many members of both Houses of Congress went aboard the steamer man-of-war *Princeton* to watch the workings of her two great guns, which threw balls to the weight of 225 pounds. One of her great guns exploded. The Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of State, and many other prominent men in the public service were killed. The gloom and sorrow of that day of death of the great forced reflections on the public mind of the instability and shadowy fleetingness of the pursuits and contests of life. Many who had fallen from the shock and were unconscious, upon reviving testified that they had gone through the experience of a sudden death, as if from lightning, which extinguishes knowledge and sensation.

Such an one knows what it is to die without feeling it, and such a death is nothing to him that revives. It is taught in the friar books that if any part of the human body is pressed or tortured we can then best imagine what the pains of death are when the whole body is corrupted and dissolved. Yet death passed, in the case of the explosion in the *Princeton* and blowing up of the *Maine*, with less pain than the torture of the finger's end. It may also be that the most vital parts are not

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the quickest of sense. Men too often forget in contemplating the dread monster that God has armed all his servants with forces that disarm death and extract the dreaded sting.

Stoic philosophy has lifted the black veil from death's abiding place and given to the weakest passions of the mind the power to meet and master the fear of death. Therefore, death is no such terrible enemy when a man has so many attendants about him that can win the combat over him. Revenge triumphs over death; love slights it; grief flieth to it; and Seneca adds that "a man would die though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon weariness to do the same things so oft and over and over." I ask, in the light of the character and services to the Republic and humanity of our great leader here, NELSON DINGLEY, who can say that a mind fixed and bent upon the loftiest conception of man's duty in high places occupied by him is not in a large measure freed from the dolors of death? We all know that he that dieth in earnest pursuit is like one wounded in hot blood—he is unconscious of the hurt.

Yes, it is a blessed prerogative the Creator has given man that in the path of righteousness and lofty aims there are attendants he can summon on the last battlefield of life to mate and match death. Death hath also this glorious attendant—it openeth good fame and extinguisheth envy. But as an excellent musician can not utter himself upon a defective instrument, so death in its second kind office can not open good fame nor extinguish criticism in a man without the traits of nobility of character. Evil fame deserved is blacker than death, and death can not reduce a mountain of human folly. Indeed, there is a lingering, living death, more to be dreaded than the dissolution of the body. Who can imagine a greater calamity, a greater pain than that which overtakes a man who, though living, doth follow at the funeral of his own reputation?

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'Twere long to tell and sad to trace
Each step from splendor to disgrace.

Such a life, if not a living death, is like "the young Venetian's scorpion girt with fire"—

As do the dark in soul expire,
Living like scorpion girt by fire,
So writhes the mind remorse hath riven,
Unfit for earth, undoomed for heaven.

No, 'tis not the length of days, but the goodness of them that makes a great life, that can destroy the sting of death. NELSON DINGLEY came fully up to the highest standard of a Christian philosopher's ideal of a great life. The last years of that life on the earth were his greatest.

In no sense did he follow at the funeral of his own reputation. He constantly advanced up the ladder of human excellence and usefulness to the end. I saw much of his intellectual power displayed in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. To clip from the Journal and the Congressional Record the doings of the gentleman from Maine, Mr. DINGLEY, would mar the strength and beauty of these two sessions much more than to eliminate the work of any of his associates. The distinguished gentleman from Maine, the present Speaker of the House, once remarked to a member who inquired of him how the members from that State retained their places so long, "This, sir, is easy of solution; we increase our majority at every election."

Mr. DINGLEY deserved such continued increase of majorities at the polls because by his industry he daily increased his stock of information and enlarged his capacity for usefulness. It is indeed a high mark of merit to be named chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States. The work of the committee is perhaps greater now than at any prior period. It will possibly go into history that he was the greatest chairman this greatest com-

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mittee ever had up to the day of his death. As a party leader Mr. DINGLEY possessed every quality of heart and head necessary for that delicate task. Superb reasoning powers, knowledge, and judgment were the lordly qualities that made him great.

He was not an attractive speaker so far as the possession of mere oratorical gifts was concerned. Despite certain infirmities of voice and want of a commanding presence that many of the great American orators possess, whenever he spoke he commanded to a remarkable degree the attention of this large body. In fact, no member ever gave attention to him on the most abstruse questions that have arisen here without being benefited. This vast fund of information which his indomitable energy and will placed at his command enabled him to obtain the ear of most members even in the most excited debates. His influence on the side of the House of which he was the acknowledged leader contributed much to good order. Large legislative bodies can only be kept in order by the staid judgment and steady purpose of one thoroughly equipped in parliamentary law as its presiding officer. And this would fail in a House composed of strong political organizations without a prudent, skillful leadership of each organization as an auxiliary to the presiding officer. The excitement founded in political struggles for supremacy can not always be kept without these wars. Here intemperate expressions in the heat of debate often stir both sides of the House to the point of frenzy quite as much as the debates at the hustings.

> The angels were all singing out of tune
> And hoarse with having little else to do,
> Excepting to wind up the sun and moon
> And crush a runaway young star or two.

Congressmen are not freer from excitement and tumult than Byron's "angels." The calm, philosophical temperament of NELSON DINGLEY in directing debate has often been of great

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value. Under his influence "tumult dwindled into calm." NELSON DINGLEY was a very great man. Often the allurements of exalted station and intellectual superiority displayed in purely mental contest, and other honors to which great minds aspire, root out of a man's life any recognition of Christianity. DINGLEY was great in the fiercest conflicts in this Chamber, but greater in his loyalty to the demands of morality and Christianity. That man is indeed an ideal statesman and Christian who stands the central figure in both politics and Christianity at the same time.

The armor which his great, pure life had thrown around him possessed no weak spot that invited the shafts of malignancy. Since I have occupied a seat here I have attended two conventions, one in the interest of temperance, the other of the Sabbath. At each there were learned and pious bishops and many clergymen of exalted piety and learning. NELSON DINGLEY stood among them as he did among his fellows in this Chamber. The greatness of his public life as a patriot was more than equaled by his exalted purity of character and loyalty to truth as a Christian. It can not be that this is the end of this great life; the spirit that tenanted the form of NELSON DINGLEY must live forever.

An ancient legend fitly presents the end of his life: The India fig tree, having grown to the period of fruitage, is said to let its branches fall down to the earth, whereof she conceived again and they became the root of their own stock. So man, having derived his being from the earth, first lives the life of this tree, drawing his nourishment as a plant, until, made ripe for death, he tends downward and is soon again in his mother earth, but receives quickening for the eternal life.

But here 'tis done—all words are idle;
Words from me are vainer still;
But the thoughts we can not bridle
Force their way—without the will.

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ADDRESS OF MR. PARKER, OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Speaker, we honor and mourn a bright and noble character, one that all of us knew, for its burning light so shone before men that they might see his good works.

He was every inch a man in force of character and strength, activity, acumen, and accuracy of mind, yet kind, sympathetic, and tactful as a woman; the best conditioned and unwearied spirit in doing courtesies, unflinching in his firmness and energy, with the fervor and hope that knew no obstacles; possessing blended dignity and simplicity, force and gentleness, fire and judgment; full of the most varied knowledge, but never proud or intolerant of the ignorance of others; always a follower of conscience, and never yielding to prejudice; eager and yet controlled; restlessly active, but always patient; devoted to the great principles of the party that he loved and led, but never partisan; adroit as a politician and parliamentary leader, but always frank and absolutely true.

Thus he commanded the unfaltering allegiance of his party and the love and trust of every member of whatever shade of opinion, each of whom feels in the death of NELSON DINGLEY that he himself has lost a personal friend and that a pillar of the Commonwealth has fallen.

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ADDRESS OF MR. ALEXANDER.

Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY began in the fall of 1865, at his home in Lewiston, while I was a student at the academy in Auburn. He was then 33 years of age, strong, vigorous, cautious in business, but a spirited journalist and an enterprising publisher, intent on building up a newspaper that should meet the needs of the whole State and place before its readers editorial views pitched on the highest plane of right thinking.

Already a prominent figure in his city, in his church, and in his State, he was gradually extending his influence throughout the adjoining Commonwealths, standing out conspicuously as a type of that Pilgrim character whose influence had given New England its commanding position and whose principles had been extended across a continent.

In all respects his life conformed to the high ideals which he had early accepted for his personal guidance. He attended with conspicuous regularity the services of the church, took an active and most interested part in home and foreign missions, and performed with scrupulous care all the labor which such devotion to the cause of religion placed upon him, yet without narrowness or bigotry, and untouched with the slightest taint of cant or pharisaism. He was likewise deeply interested in charitable and reform movements, his voice and his pen being at the ready command of whatever promised good, and was in accord with the best judgment of the best men.

At this period, too, he was about entering for the fourth time the lower house of the State legislature, of which he had already been twice speaker, a position that gave him rare opportunity to reveal a character for integrity and fairness and a judgment as

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excellent as it was substantial. He was much interested in politics, and undoubtedly most ambitious for its honors and its opportunities. Probably no man in Maine watched or studied with keener interest the great problems of national finance and reconstruction. The editorial pages of the Lewiston Journal evidenced the serious attention its young editor and proprietor was giving to these important questions, showing that even then, although sixteen years must elapse before he was to enter this House, a foundation was being laid for great usefulness whenever he might be called to this broader and more inviting field.

But, Mr. Speaker, his ambition, however well defined and persistent, never influenced or swerved him an iota from the principles governing his daily life. He was then, as ever after, absolutely temperate in his habits, yet so modest in the application of principle to conduct that he gave no offense to those who desired for themselves larger personal liberty in a Commonwealth that had set its seal of disapproval upon the customs and habits which had formerly, though comparatively to a limited extent, obtained in the Pine Tree State.

It was at this time, too, well understood that his business and political methods squared with his well-known character for right living. The Golden Rule governed his conduct on Monday as well as on Sunday, no business project, although illuminated by the glitter of much gold, no political scheme, however promising to present or future preferment, being allowed to divorce him from this principle. And the people sincerely loved and respected him for it.

Mr. Speaker, it may be safely asserted that no man at the age of 33, living at any time in any State, ever held a firmer place in the hearts and the confidence of the whole people of a Commonwealth than did Mr. DINGLEY in 1865 in the State of

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Maine. This is the more remarkable, perhaps, when coupled with the fact that he had been out of college but ten years.

Probably with equal confidence can it be asserted that such regard was based almost wholly upon his well-known character. His ability was fully recognized, and the painstaking thoroughness for which he has been conspicuous in this House had manifested itself while yet he was in college. A careful speaker and profound thinker, he shared the honors of debate with the ablest and oldest men in church council and legislative hall, while as a journalist he was easily classed with the editor and brilliant Congressman whose home was then in Augusta.

But the conspicuous regard shown Mr. DINGLEY and the people's willingness to trust and honor him, to accept his judgment, and to rely upon his leadership was due largely to the fact that he was then, as ever after, an ideal man in all that goes to make up sterling character. With him character was born, not made, and right action seemed as natural and as unconsciously taken as a breath of mountain air. Doubtless he had his temptations, but the world was not permitted to see so much as the footmarks of the struggle.

Yet he was in no sense austere or narrow or severe. He had no criticism for neighbors. If his life differed from theirs he seemed unconscious of it. Affable, kind, remarkably sympathetic and gentle, he mingled freely with men of all sorts and conditions, without mannerism or affectation—a plain citizen whose life had been seamed with toil and sweat, who had known obscurity and battled with adversity, who claimed no superiority and sought nothing that was not readily accorded him.

Although one of the busiest men in Lewiston, he easily found time to listen to the wants of young men, students who flocked to the academy in Auburn and to the college in his own city, taking ample time, before giving advice, thoroughly to under-

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stand their situation, their needs, their aims, and their possibilities. At such times the one sentence that he oftenest repeated, drawn doubtless from his own experience, was the necessity for hard, conscientious, persistent work, without discouragement or change of purpose, along lines that offered the most attraction.

To a student of 19 Mr. DINGLEY seemed not 33 but 60 years old, so varied and important was his work, so high his standing, so interested in all movements touching life, so rich in experience, so devoted in his attentions, so wide in his acquaintance. He was already a trusted adviser in the municipal affairs of his city, a favorite of the president and trustees of the college that graduated him, an important factor in the councils of the Congregational Church, and the welcomed guest of every town and city in his State.

Mr. Speaker, it can create no surprise that such a man at 33 should be at 66 the respected, the forceful, and the patriotic leader of this House, recognized not only in Maine and New England but throughout the whole country as an able, conscientious, and conservative statesman. He was not a mosaic. He grew as the tree grows, round and full, on lines of its creation, so that the end was known from the beginning.

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ADDRESS OF MR. HAMILTON.

Mr. Speaker, I bring my tribute to the memory of a great man, who, during my brief service here, was always kind, helpful, and accessible to me.

NELSON DINGLEY, of Lewiston, Me., and the United States of North America, died at Washington, D. C., Friday, January 13, 1899. His life had been one of continuous, laborious progress, and he died at the period of his greatest usefulness. He was a New Englander by origin, nature, and nurture.

Mr. DINGLEY'S life results are an illustration of the saying that "The gods sell everything to labor." His genius was the genius of hard work.

In his boyhood his father kept a country store at which everything except liquor was sold. His parents were opposed to every form of strong drink, and their convictions in this behalf became their son's convictions, so that his life from beginning to end was a temperate life. He was not only temperate as to appetite, but temperate in speech. He could be indignant, but could rule both pen and tongue.

In the office of the Lewiston Journal, with which he first became identified editorially in November, 1854, it is remembered of him that when any writer upon that paper was inclined to strike back because of some personal attack he would say: "Young man, write out what you have to say as hotly as you please, and then notice that such stuff is excellent to kindle the fire."

He purchased a half interest in the Lewiston Journal in 1858, and since that time, it is said, that though absent from his editorial desk, first in the legislature of Maine, second as governor of Maine, third in Congress, a week has seldom

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passed when the Journal has failed to receive from him contributions or advice.

He was encyclopedic and minute in his knowledge of our history. He could carry the reports of our governmental departments in his memory, and when called upon to write or speak upon some event which had suddenly projected itself for immediate and accurate consideration, without time for consultation of authorities, he was equal to the emergency. This training, this constant studiousness, fitted and ordained him for the work he performed in his public career as governor and legislator.

He was admitted to the bar in 1856, but left the profession of law to enter upon newspaper work. He was six times member of the Maine legislature, beginning in 1861. In his second term he became speaker. He held the office of speaker twice and declined it once. He was twice elected governor of Maine and declined a third nomination.

Mr. DINGLEY first came to Congress in 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William P. Frye, and since that time he has steadily represented the Second district of Maine in this body.

Declining the position of Secretary of the Treasury under this Administration, his services as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means are a conspicuous part of our current national history, and—

> If what we call
> The spirit flash not all at once from out
> This shadow into substance, then perhaps
> The mellowed murmur of the people's praise—

may yet ascend to him.

Mr. DINGLEY was not an orator, but he was a great debater. He had been a debater from his boyhood up, first in the old-fashioned lyceum in his native town, next in his father's coun-

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try store, where local statesmen congregated to discuss all sorts of affairs, local and national, and then in the State and national legislatures. He had not the form or voice for oratory, but he had tremendous perseverance, inexhaustible energy, and an endless store of facts made available by a splendid memory. His physical strength seemed frail. His voice was not far-reaching in speech, but what he said traveled far beyond more robust utterances, because of the inherent power of what he said.

It would be difficult to name any important legislation in Congress in the last fifteen years with which he has not been identified. His long service, in cooperation with the long service of other Maine Representatives, has made the comparatively small State of Maine a power in the national councils.

In school, college, and public service he pursued the same painstaking, steady, studious, and laborious course. As a boy, it is said, he preferred one of Webster's speeches to any novel, and mastered Whately before he was 20. He was a religious, temperate, methodical man all his life; but his whole studious temperament was illuminated and softened by warmth of love for his family and friendly regard for his neighbors and associates. He kept a diary in which, it is said, he made daily entries "from the age of 10 years to the date of his last sickness." And no man who knew NELSON DINGLEY could fail to know that his daily entries in this book of life were all honorable and without dishonorable mental reservation. He lived up to his designation of "Honorable." As he acted out and wrote out the story of his life day by day, he made for himself "more stately mansions" in thought and statesmanship.

He was not a creature of opportunity; he moved forward steadily and laboriously, performing the task at hand, which when finished had merged his energies into another greater task. Life with him was a perpetual, studious evolution.

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When opportunity knocked at the door of NELSON DINGLEY, it found him already bending over his task, not startled by the revelation of new avenues upward, but ready to move on, simply, unostentatiously, and inevitably.

Out of the mist and murk and dreariness of January weather he has gone where—

Beyond the path of the outmost sun, through utter darkness hurled
Farther than ever comet flared or vagrant star-dust swirled,
Sit such as fought and sailed and ruled and loved and made our world.

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ADDRESS OF MR. LACEY.

Mr. Speaker, after the elaborate reviews of the public life and services of Governor DINGLEY to which we have listened I desire only to add a few words of tribute to the fame of a man for whom I not only had a high respect, but also a warm personal affection.

One of my earliest Congressional acquaintances when I first came to this House ten years ago was NELSON DINGLEY. His death was a personal bereavement to all who knew him well.

Ready at all times to give the benefit of his advice and counsel, he was always the friend of the new member, and I esteem myself fortunate to have acquired his personal friendship at the beginning of my Congressional life.

Where any public man makes his mark he gives evidence of his previous preparation for his public career. In the hurry of official duties at every step he will show his previous preparation or its lack.

Governor DINGLEY'S thoroughness was his great characteristic. He was not a meteor, but shone with the steady persistence of a fixed star. He was always listened to by his colleagues because he only spoke when he had something to say. He showed the depth of his capacity by his continuous power of mental endurance. In private life the most lovable of men, in his public relations he was respected by all. He never yielded to the temptation to say unkind things in debate. His statements on all questions were accepted without question by his political opponents as well as by his friends. His deductions or conclusions might be controverted, but his statements of fact were never colored nor distorted.

> The purest treasure mortal times afford
> Is spotless reputation.

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It has been noted by all old members that when Governor Sayers, of Texas, made any statement from the Democratic side of the House it was accepted without question by his political adversaries across the aisle. Governor DINGLEY'S word from the Republican side passed among the Democrats with the same unquestioned verity. Two men could not be more unlike, and yet both were held in the same esteem by the opposing sides of the Chamber.

The political views of these men might be antagonized, but never was any fact misstated or its effect shaded or discolored for the purposes of debate by either. Such men do honor to political life, and only lead us to regret that it is so difficult to fill their places. Maine and Texas honor themselves and the whole Union by choosing such men to represent them.

As one of Mr. DINGLEY'S political associates and a firm believer in his doctrine, it was with pleasure that I heard of his selection as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and that his name would be linked with the new legislation which I believed would result in good to our country. I hope and trust that the Dingley law will do all that its supporters have predicted, and that the name of our deceased friend may be indissolubly linked with an era of national prosperity unequaled by any in our previous history.

Even those of his colleagues who hold entirely different views from those on which Governor DINGLEY'S industrial legislative work must rest will join in saying that if any such legislation can prove to be a success they would rejoice to have it known as the work of the statesman whose life and death we commemorate to-day.

This is neither the time nor the place to discuss the respective merits of the principles that Governor DINGLEY espoused.

But the friends and the enemies of his policy alike unite

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in saying that there has been no abler exponent of the doctrines of his cause in the history of the Republic than the principal framer of the Dingley tariff law.

In every political campaign since I have been in Congress I have circulated his speeches among the people of the district which I represent. I selected his presentations of his party principles because of their clearness, perspicacity, and eminent fairness. His plain, clear, vigorous English was understood by all, and the man who read one of those speeches, though firmly opposed to the views expressed, could not fail to admire the speaker, and to at least respect the cause that was susceptible of such generous and fair presentation.

Mr. DINGLEY wisely, I think, put aside the proffered portfolio of the Treasury to become the author of the most important legislation that Congress can be called upon to frame.

In this hour the man himself shines out from among the architecture of his life's work, and we delight to think of him as the good citizen, the faithful husband and kind father.

Was his death timely? He fell in the full vigor of his mental strength, loved and honored by all that knew him. No slow decay of powers made his body a mere prison house for the soul, but when his fatal sickness came it found him full of life and eagerly at work. His tireless mind was always busy.

Measured by what he did, his life was long indeed, for he left his impress on his country's history. His name is no longer on the roll call. He no longer leads his party, but he has left an influence upon his country's history that will endure.

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ADDRESS OF MR. WM. ALDEN SMITH.

Mr. Speaker, this day has been set apart for loving tributes of friends and associates upon the life, character, and distinguished services of our great leader, NELSON DINGLEY.

Others have told you of his home life and the sweetness and all-pervading influence of his lofty character, of his early public work, and of his entire mastery of the great problems of state so vexatious to many and yet so yielding and pliable under the influence of his master mind. Some have spoken of his methods of thought and his deep devotion to any duty falling to his lot.

I can not hope by any words of mine to add to this sublime summary of his life work, in which all agree with singular and spontaneous accord; but, Mr. Speaker, as a young member of this body, I desire to pay my weak tribute to this masterful mind, this storehouse of knowledge, this fountain of information, to which we have so freely gone for wisdom, instruction, and refreshment. Gentle, loving, kind, and indulgent, not a young man in this House that has not drunk from his fountain of wisdom and been refreshed and instructed thereby.

In this busy forum, in which he has borne such a distinguished part, amid the distractions and perplexities of his official life, I can not now recall a single hasty dismissal, so common to busy men; but with patience, toleration, and kindness, sublime in its simplicity, he gave willing ear to our ungenerous claims upon him, until, borne down by responsibilities which no one could help him bear, his strength gave way, his lamp of life flickered and went out, casting a gloom over the official life of this nation.

In his death the young men of this House have lost a safe

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and willing counselor, the country a tried and true public servant, and the party with which he was identified a most sagacious, honorable, and worthy leader. In his devotion to the public service he has left us a priceless legacy—a blameless life. His memory will make this Hall fragrant for all time, and the sweetness of his character and relation to his fellow-members will prove a perpetual benediction to us all.

There are waves far out in the ocean
  That never will break on the beach,
And hearts filled full of emotion
  That finds no expression in speech.

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ADDRESS OF MR. CLARKE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Speaker, nothing that may be said or done here to-day can either add to or detract from the eminent abilities, the devotion to duty, or the nobility of character of the distinguished dead whose memory we all fondly cherish and whose loss we so deeply deplore. The name and fame of NELSON DINGLEY have already been made—honorably made, made by himself—and they are imperishably enshrined in the hearts of an appreciative people. We who have been his associates and friends in this Chamber may only to-day bear witness to those verities which have already been recognized by his countrymen, and thus once again pay our tribute of affection and esteem to the nation's honored dead.

It has been truly said respecting men that "some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." What shall we say respecting our departed friend? What would he say if he were here to-day in his accustomed place? Manifestly there would be but one reply: "Whatever distinction or greatness that may have come to me have been acquired by a lifetime of constant, patient, persevering toil." This also, I submit, must be our conclusion. We had watched him rise in times when greatness was not won by chance, and in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon his name and memory. And now that he has been taken from our midst, his sturdy manhood, his splendid abilities, his generous heart, each and all impress us with the magnitude of our loss.

Mr. Speaker, some men attempt to rise in this world by pulling other people down. This can not truthfully be said, it never will be said, of our departed friend, for no man ever rightfully sought him who was not the recipient of his generous,

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helping hand. Every step in his pathway, from obscurity to greatness, was honorably, manfully won; and when at last, here amid the scenes of his greatest achievements, he laid aside his burden of responsibilities and cares, there was not a single envious or unfriendly eye cast upon it.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my province to pronounce a eulogy upon the life and character of our departed leader. That office were better bestowed upon those who have known him longer and better than I.

But I can not forget, sir, that his voice was one of the first that came to me as a new member of this House. His words were dignified, fearless, and true. They made an impression upon my mind that I shall not soon forget. And now that his lips are silent and cold, I shall cherish his precept and example as a precious benediction and friend.

It was my sad duty, as one of the funeral committee representing this House, to accompany the remains of Governor DINGLEY to his home in the State of Maine, to the city he loved so well, to his neighbors and friends who had so signally honored him and who loved him so well.

No bray of trumpets, no glittering pageantry witnessed the approach of the funeral train, but our precious dust was committed to tender hands and to loving hearts in a manner that was in keeping with his modest, unostentatious life.

We buried him amidst the scenes of his childhood days—days that in some respects are the happiest and dearest to us all. Not in the din of the loom and the spindle, for on that sad day the wheels of industry had ceased to revolve, the noise of business was hushed, the voice of partisanship was dumb; but we buried him in the silence of a sorrowful, stricken city, and under countless wreaths of flowers that were as pure, as sweet, and as beautiful as was his life.

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ADDRESS OF MR. FARIS.

Mr. Speaker, as a Representative from Indiana, a State contributing her share of eminent men in the sweep of our national growth, I esteem it a distinctive honor to speak a sincere word of eulogy upon the life and public services of this great son of Maine. In so doing, it is proper to say that the death of no other public man except Oliver P. Morton, upon whom my youthful mind had looked as the colossal figure of my native State, has seemed so nearly a personal affliction as did the going forth of Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, trained from earliest childhood in sentiments of respect for my seniors in age, I am of those who entertain almost a reverence for a great and good man who is full of honors in a life devoted to sacrifice and service.

We can not cherish too sacredly or boast too highly a just pride in our worthy public men. A great ship propelled with its utmost capability, a limited express in its reckless whirl cause us to start with wonder and admiration.

But see a man in action! Quickened with his conscious power, clear and regal in his equipment of knowledge, courageous in meeting his duty and faithful in its performance—this challenges and inspires praise, this suggests the force applied to evolve and develop the ship and the train—this is the demonstration of mind superior to matter. To those familiar with the long public service of Governor DINGLEY must be left the pleasing task of analyzing his great character. I can but briefly touch upon the impressions received and the estimate formed of our distinguished friend from my entry to this body in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Being small of stature and dis-

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posed to retiring manner, there was little in the outward man to betoken his greatness.

The quickness of his movements must have been noted, his indefatigable industry understood, his honest and earnest face studied, and his versatile knowledge attested by his words of wisdom in both private and public utterance to appreciate fully the real measure of the man.

With all his absorbing versatility in public affairs, he will be remembered as the leader easiest of approach. Unlike many men eminent in position, he showed an interest in the newcomer to this great body. To those of us honored with seats near him, his cordial and cheery "Good morning! How are you?" will abide in memory as a testimonial to his kind-heartedness.

Mr. Speaker, the career of NELSON DINGLEY is a most conspicuous instance of the result of a patient and painstaking industry. Born of indigent parents, his course was destined to be run and fashioned by his own effort. His mother had been a school-teacher and blessed him with encouragement to study. This early direction to the young mind, which nature had formed in a serious mold, developed the impetus, the application, and investigation which characterized him in every undertaking. He taught school to assist himself to a college education. His life began as it ended, in contact with arduous service. The last day he sat in this House, that on which we adjourned for the holiday recess, I said to him, "Governor, are you going home to enjoy the holidays?" "No," he answered, "my time has lately been so taken up with attendance in the House and with the labors of the Joint High Commission that some of my work has gotten behind and I shall stay in Washington during the recess and bring it up."

Little did we think as these words were uttered that within

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one short week he would be in the toils of the fatal pneumonia. It was work, work to the last with him. Thus is his an illustrious example to our youth of the excellence of great labor. Whether as editor and proprietor of the Lewiston Journal, which he owned from 1856 to his death, as member of the legislature, as governor of his native State, or as Representative in Congress, where he served above seventeen years, his paramount purpose seems to have been that his work should be performed with fidelity, thoroughness, and effect.

No man living had the grasp on the details of our revenue operations or kept more closely in touch with them than he. Since the enactment of the great tariff law that bears his name he followed its operations with the solicitude and pride with which a father observes the growth of his child. Men of all shades of politics agree that in his passing from us a calamity has fallen upon the country. This period needs the service of our wisest statesmanship, and he was preeminent in that class.

Those who knew him best will cherish his memory most. Patient and unassuming in his relations with men, yet able, forceful, and brave on occasions, he commanded the respect and confidence of all. He was as devoted to his family as husband and father as he was to his country in service. He was pure and upright in speech and life, showing forth the qualities of gentleness and kindness to the weak and the poor, thus practicing the Christianity he professed. His mind was honest, his purpose lofty, his long service dedicated to the good of his State and country. It is not surprising, therefore, that as the honored leader of his party in the American House of Representatives NELSON DINGLEY attained such distinguished position that political relations were forgotten in the genuine sorrow felt by all his colleagues at his untimely death. It is difficult to

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realize that he has gone not to return. I hesitate to think of such a man as dead. I believe he is exalted to a better life, and I lay this simple tribute to his memory as I would drop an immortelle at his tomb, and thank God for his sojourn among us.

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ADDRESS OF MR. LEWIS OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Speaker, I am at this moment designated as one to give his voice in this chorus of sacred amens. I am not filling the place of an eulogist. That office is permitted to those who know of the birth and the life, who speak of the character and the work, of this dead statesman whose name and memory the House mourns as it honors. Unto me alone is offered a privilege which I accept with graciousness. I am one of the new members, the "one-term member," speaking. It is as one of the young men and for them that I bring forth this tribute.

It may be that those whose impulses overcome reflection shall charge my following expression as rash. It is that I do not concur in the sentiment that death is untimely. I hold that in the great temporal theater of events each scene is shifted by a guiding hand. Never a curtain falls save in response to the bell. To me the very fixedness of earth, the race of the planets, the burning glow of heat, and the cold light of the stars yield obedience to the law of order and of time.

> "If the stars have their time to shine,
> The flowers to wither in the cold wind's breath,"
> For it there is a time—
> As well as all of time for death.

I would not have it understood that I hold that death is merely timely in itself. Rather would I know, rather would I feel and have it expressed, that unto those who die it is timely. There can be no act of Nature or of her children that is without a purpose. Death serves some men well, both in its occurrence and in the time of its choice. In the obedience to Death's demands the subject complies with the law, and thus

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obedience, though inevitable, has its reward. The reward is seldom visible to the eyes of those whose loss seems irreparable. It can not be appreciated by those whose grief forbids philosophy; but time, the test of events, speaks the consolation and proves the wisdom of the end as well as the blessing of the time.

Some men live so long and under conditions which forbid their due appreciation by their fellow-man. This works a deprivation to the children of the generation following. It denies them the sacred light of exalted reflection in which to walk and be known. The deeds of such great men, covered by the increase of minor events and hidden by the multiplication of increasing detail, have been as great lights submerged in fog and beacon gleams lost in mist. When a man has lived so long that in the slow but unerring and unabating graduation of life he reaches all the perfections which the world allows and closes the best act of existence with his exit from the theater, what more is to be desired? Who of us would not rather such to be our termination than to endure the recall or to be destined to play again amidst others who are the center of the admiring eye, the sole voice of fickle praise? This seems like the philosophy of Epictetus. I place it shortly in the language of the Greek:

> Let me not live an ignoble life, to die, to be forgot,
> Thrust foully beneath the earth, like a worm to rot;
> Rather let me in some glorious deed expire,
> That distant ages may the deed admire.

Mr. DINGLEY closed the most important epoch of his life with his death. He concluded the most important event that could occur in his life and bowed himself out, as the player who speaks his best and then gives to his audience the adieu. Masters of finance, ministers of revenue, creators of the muniments of the nation's wealth have invariably been cursed by their immediate generation—seldom blessed. Mr. DINGLEY

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created and gave to his nation the expression of the system producing the finance into the body of his nation, the two arteries which in time of war have been told us are the life springs—"money and iron."

Necker in France and Peel in England lived to see the fulfillment of their theories. No other lives of modern day can we recall who were gladdened with the sight of the realization of their own system as devised by them for the salvation of their country in the hour of peril. Those who have been given the privilege to devise the method of a country's guidance while serving here have been few. The world's greatest ministers of finance have been those who are in cabinets, who were the administrative officers.

But when in the coming years youth shall turn the pages of history to mark who in our legislative halls that laid the foundations of revenue saw the realization of their efforts and obtained from the public expressions of their nation the approval of their methods, the indorsement of their views, and the acceptance of their results, he shall be confronted with two epochs, the late civil war among the States, and recall Morrill, of Vermont, and then the war between Spain and America, and recall the name of NELSON DINGLEY. "A great name, next to a great act, by nature herself cemented, and joindered by time, orders the act itself to die, but by the melt of time, when can an act expire without oblivion, when its event is of the glory of war or death? It survives to eternity."

Mr. Speaker, it is known that in the political differences permitted under our form of government I entertained varying views to those expressed by the distinguished dead. Therefore it is not his views nor his work which I memorialize; it is the man, his manner of kindness and gentleness, of indulgence to those who needed his friendship and were dependent

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upon his forbearance—the new member, the young man. When one enters this House, he finds an atmosphere filled with jealousies, envies, contentions, sometimes bitterness—at all times opposition and suspicion. These are born from the mutual ambitions of men, spring from the individual aspirations of the race, are natural to the zealous impulses of the man himself.

This House is well illustrated by the story of the Egyptian vipers in the Alexandrian pitcher, each struggling to get its head above the other where the room will permit but one head at a time, yet in the blind and maddening squirm careless of the death sting inflicted upon the other in the conflict. In such scenes, where shall the new member who has not yet inherited opposition or party animosity—to what source shall he turn, if not to those who may lay aside their ambitions, pause from their aspirations, stand above self-adulation, and be beyond his self-admiration in order to serve and to accommodate—yea, to befriend—those who may need?

It was this spirit of the distinguished dead which attracted me. The humblest man in this House could not address an inquiry without receiving the courteous and dignified response. The most embarrassed member in the most confusing moment could hope for the suggestion of rescue and the kindly prompting of encouragement from Mr. DINGLEY. His years of service to country and to self taught him that those who sometimes bend rise higher than ever when recovered; that they who serve are served to the best.

So thoroughly was he without the jealousies which prevent recognition of merit in others, so devoid of envy which denies the admission of capacity in others, so broad and generous in his appreciation of his fellow-creatures, that to him genius in youth was a light which was beautiful, ability in age was a source of his constant respect, and wisdom from experience was

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his ever unfailing refuge. All of this was to him a part of the great endowment of his Master. For these to him, particularly in others, were a part of the world's property which he always admired, ever applauded, and constantly enjoyed.

Sir, seldom given to fulsome compliments or unnecessary adulation, he yet found it often agreeable to say to the humble member struggling for a little place that his work was well done. This left many a young man touched with his considerate and measured praise feeling himself

Laudari a viro laudatus.

To be thus praised by the praised did more than flatter self-esteem; it gave confidence to strength and purpose. It was never lost to him who gave, and yet it was twice blessed—to him who gave and to him who received.

Mr. Speaker, it is of these qualities in which the figures of speech are neither necessary nor defensible, the expression of which the plainest of words convey the most—of these I speak. I speak as one of the young members and of the young men who were the recipients of some of the generous kindness in his unselfish nature, which to-day any flattery would wound, not soothe, his "dull, cold ear." For this I am compensated.

Sir, in days to come, as the recurring sessions will bring men here, and as the closing day will take them from us, as the too oft mock and ceremonious form of eulogy will be presented in this House, still, sir, no man will have more said of him, however much, than that he was a just man. Be this writ upon the tomb. To his virtues let no higher eulogy be sought. None higher could be written on earth, none better find its way to heaven.

Through the isles of earth, where the lamp of character ever swings its incense, perfuming the air, no odor so rare and

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sweet, no gleam so gentle and so pure, as that which shall be given generations to come by the lives of such as this glorious dead, who leaves its walks filled with the memory of justice and its course bright with the light of truth. Public virtue in public life, private character above reproach, the Christian man who looked upon mankind as a brother and turned ever to God as the giver of all, surely such is after all the noblest and best example from which youth may pattern and the highest which civilization and the world's immortality can contribute to man's existence.

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ADDRESS OF MR. MOODY.

Mr. Speaker, the sense of bereavement by the death of Mr. DINGLEY is not confined to those who enjoyed an intimacy with him. It is not strange that an affliction which has no lesser limit than the boundaries of the country itself should in this body excite a deep feeling of grief among all its members. It is fitting, therefore, that a sentiment so universal should find corresponding expression.

Nowhere is there a more profound sense of loss in his death than in the State of Massachusetts. He was familiar with all her activities, understood her people, and sympathized with her aspirations as fully as if he had been born and had lived upon her soil. When I entered Congress Mr. DINGLEY was the unquestioned leader of his party upon the floor of the House. The slow, steady, and laborious steps by which he attained that position have been described by others. I did not witness them. I did not see him ascending the hill. I saw him only after he had reached the summit. Yet the manner in which he conducted himself there left no uncertainty concerning the methods by which he had reached that place.

Without the arts or graces of the orator, or that indescribable quality which invokes enthusiasm and commands personal loyalty, he wielded undisputed sway through the more solid qualifications of wide and accurate knowledge, of the power of clear statement and cogent logic, and of purity of motive and of character. He was a bold man who, on either side of the Chamber, dared to contest Mr. DINGLEY'S position upon any public question not involving differences of party politics. He was a foolhardy Republican who ventured to dispute his leadership on questions of party policy.

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Early in life he measured with accurate foresight the possibilities of his career, and with prophetic vision foretold to himself the things which the future had in store for him. His life presents one of the few instances in our history of men who, having deliberately prepared themselves for the problems of practical statesmanship, have found the opportunity of dealing with them upon a magnificent scale; who, having accumulated an abundant store of knowledge, have been given a chance to use it all in the service of the people. He pursued the study of the law and obtained admission to the bar with no thought of practicing the profession, but with the purpose of thus best disciplining his mind and preparing himself for the activities of the life which he so clearly foresaw. The training of his profession of journalism he constantly utilized as a preparation for the public life which he entered early and followed till the end.

The sense of personal grief which oppresses us all, great as it is, is overshadowed by the conviction that his untimely death was a public calamity the extent of which can not be measured now by words, but will be felt with increasing force for many years to come. As the new problems, born of our changed conditions, come, one by one, to face us, who is there who does not miss the kindly counsel, the sagacious speech, the wise and conservative leadership of NELSON DINGLEY? For what he has done his place in our history is secure. But the need of the present and the future for him, and the void which his death has caused, can be understood alone by those who have served with him in the councils of the nation and whose undying respect and affection he had won.

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ADDRESS OF MR. BELL.

Mr. Speaker, I can claim no very intimate individual relationship with the lamented deceased or any knowledge of his private life except as I gathered the same from proximate circumstances surrounding his sphere of public duty. I have frequently walked with him from the House to his hotel, and learned something, in a small way it is true, of his general customs of life. I also went with his associates to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains at his home at Lewiston, and saw something of the adoration with which his neighbors cherished him as a citizen, neighbor, and statesman.

From the different standpoints from which I have viewed him I would say the distinguished deceased was what the world would call a phlegmatic temperament—that is, he regarded life as a chain of serious connecting links which demanded his incessant and sincere attention.

He lived after a fixed régime. He did not poison his blood or brain with intoxicants or narcotics, avoided the gluttony of club life and the blasts of inclement weather and the coarser dissipations common to the contemporaries of his generation; and yet I am inclined to the belief that he became a martyr to his official duties; that through constant and unyielding application of his mental powers to his official duties his nervous system was seized with a blight that invited the fatal disease that caused his untimely death—an overlooked but fatal dissipation, but an unselfish one.

His temperament was of that species which had no side tracks of diversion; he possessed no visible mirthful strain to fertilize and rejuvenate his wasting powers as his daily task proceeded.

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The world will not record him as one of its oratorical specimens, and yet he possessed some of the highest qualities of oratory, traits without which no one can be an orator. He had the remarkable and most choice gift of thinking clearly and logically, and therefore his statements were rare gems of concentrated clearness and specific directness of purpose. Whenever a great question was pending, all desired to hear him—a true criterion of real oratory.

He had none of the condiments or ornaments of oratory. He was not gifted with satire, a ludicrous descriptive power, or the keen shafts of repartee. He was not an actor or resonant declaimer, and therefore was not an entertainer, except as unvarnished and incisive wisdom and clear information on current topics entertained his fellows.

In many things he stands as a rare example for emulation among statesmen. He led his great party on the floor of the House without seeking to lead it. He received the designation as the most fit among his colleagues from his distinguished colleague of his own State, the Speaker, probably without request and probably without any desire on his part, but because of preeminent fitness. None envied him; none was jealous of him by reason of an acknowledged superior fitness to which all of his associates gracefully bowed.

To his exemplary temperament, persistent industry, loyalty to duty, and integrity of purpose his eminent standing was but a necessary resultant. No one claimed for him any distinctive superiority by nature over the generality of his colleagues. Nature had given him the ordinary capacity usually dealt out in a well-distributed form, and it was he that so developed and husbanded his resources that he found himself well in advance of the general procession of those inheriting like capacities and opportunities when death overtook him. He laid down

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his burdens after his long and laborious journey in this House with everyone of his associates a sincere and sympathetic friend and all acknowledging that in his death the nation suffered a great loss.

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ADDRESS OF MR. SULZER.

Mr. Speaker, representing in part the great metropolis of the nation, I would be false to my nobler impulses and to the people I have the honor to represent, if I did not on this sad occasion place on record my poor tribute of esteem, of respect, of affection, and of admiration for the late NELSON DINGLEY. His death has left a void in the House of Representatives which can never be filled, and the announcement of his unexpected demise fell like a pall on the people of the Republic. His loss is a national calamity, and the country has lost a useful, an honest, a faithful, and a conscientious public servant. We miss him now, but we shall miss him more and more as the weeks and months come and go. No one can take his place.

There are many here who knew Mr. DINGLEY better and more intimately, but no one respected him more, than I did. I became acquainted with him when I came to Congress four years ago. In a very short time I was impressed with his sincerity, his honesty, his courtesy, and his industry. He was an indefatigable worker, and he accomplished great results. He was patient, tireless, and methodical. He seemed to be the happiest when he was the busiest. He died a martyr to his fidelity—to public duty. He never evaded an obligation and he never shirked a responsibility.

In many respects Mr. DINGLEY was a great man, a great parliamentarian, and a great legislator. His name is connected with some of the greatest laws on our statute books, and the great legislative work he performed will live and redound to his credit as long as the Republic endures.

To those who knew him well he was a kindly, genial man. He was loved and admired on both sides of this Chamber, and

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his name was a household word throughout the country. I do not think he had an enemy in all the land. He had a lovable character.

Mr. DINGLEY was especially kind, considerate, and courteous to the new and younger members of the House. He made their acquaintance and was always willing and anxious to aid, counsel, and assist them. No matter how weary or how busy he was, he never refused to listen to the inquiries of the new and inexperienced member, and he always gave him good advice and the benefit of his great knowledge, sound judgment, and vast information. Many here will never forget how kindly disposed he was to them when they first became members of this House. I do not believe he ever turned a deaf ear to any member seeking information on any subject, and this generous characteristic has left a lasting impression on us all and gives us a true insight into his noble nature.

The career of NELSON DINGLEY is one we can all be proud of, and illustrates the advantages and the opportunities of American institutions. By hard work, by industry, by sobriety, and by perseverance he rose from a poor boy to one of the most important, honorable, influential, and commanding positions in the nation. The story of his life has been truthfully and eloquently told here to-day, and demonstrates anew the possibilities of human effort and human progress in this land of equal opportunities. Every hopeful and ambitious schoolboy should read the story of his life and endeavor to emulate his shining example. It must always be a fruitful source of encouragement to every ambitions youth and struggling patriot.

Mr. DINGLEY came of sturdy New England stock, the first American Dingley having come to Massachusetts in 1638. His ancestors were nearly all traders and farmers. He was born at Durham, Me., February 15, 1832. At 17 he was a teacher of

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a school near his home. A little later he entered Waterville College, and subsequently Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater. and writer. After graduation he studied law, was admitted to the bar, but left the profession in 1856 to become the editor and proprietor of the Lewiston Journal, and up to the time of his death he maintained that connection. He was a member of the Maine State house of representatives in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868, and 1873.

In 1863, when only 31 years old, he was the speaker of the Maine legislature. He was governor of Maine in 1874 and 1875 and a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1876. He was first elected to the Forty-seventh Congress in 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States Senate, and he was a member of Congress ever since. In 1894 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College, and at the time of his death was a member of the Joint High Commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the leader of his party on the floor of the House. His name is best known to the country at large on account of its association with the tariff act, which he prepared, reported, and passed at the beginning of this Congress.

This briefly sums up his career. His life was a busy one, and to the student and investigator will always be an instructive one. He was a simple Christian gentlemen, and his public and his private life is without a stain. He loved books and art and science. He was a great legislator and a great statistician. He had finance and taxation at his finger ends. He was familiar with every detail of government, and his capacious mind was a storehouse of useful information. He was a deep and thorough student, and he exhausted every subject he touched. He had a wonderful

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knowledge of men, and his grasp of details was marvelous. To him figures and facts were as keen tools to the skilled artisan.

Mr. Speaker, many of us frequently differed with Mr. DINGLEY in regard to political and economical propositions, but we all admired his ability, his learning, his tenacity of purpose, his deep conviction, and we all respected his sincerity of purpose, the purity of his patriotism, and the inherent honesty of his motives. He was a direct man, a positive man, a truthful man, and above all and beyond all he was an honest man. In the years to come he will take high rank as an American statesman. The great work he accomplished as an orator, a writer, a lawyer, a thinker, a legislator, and a statesman will ever be a monument to human effort, human endurance, individual tenacity of purpose, and marvelous industry and perseverance.

He devoted the last years of his life to the service of the people and his country, and they owe him a debt of gratitude that never can be paid. He wrote his name high in the American temple of fame, and history will give him an immortal page. The good he did will live and will ever be a bright and beneficent heritage to all the people of all the land.

NELSON DINGLEY is no more. He fought the good fight; his race is run. He has gone to his long rest. A great nation mourns his loss, and a mighty people, shocked by his sudden death in the zenith of his fame and the ripeness of his powers, put on the garb of sorrow, grieve with those who grieve, and with bowed and reverential heads say, Well done, thou good and faithful servant—hail and farewell.

Mourn not the dead whose lives declare
  That they have nobly borne their part,
For victory's golden crown they wear,
  Reserved for every faithful heart;
They rest with glory wrapped around,
  Immortals on the scroll of fame;
Their works their praises shall resound,
  Their name—an everlasting name.

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ADDRESS OF MR. BRUMM.

Mr. Speaker, some eighteen years ago I had the fortune to be associated with NELSON DINGLEY on the Committee on Banking and Currency. This was in the Forty-seventh Congress. Both he and I entered Congress at that time. There are but few left in this Congress who were with us then. Indeed, there are not very many of the prominent ones living. Although in that Congress there were some of the most distinguished men of our country, yet there was not one man that made the impression upon me that was made by Governor DINGLEY.

It seems to me that almost the moment I became acquainted with him he struck me as being a superior man; surely not in his appearance, but there was such earnestness, sincerity, honesty, and conscientiousness in the man that impressed me with his greatness then, and this impression has grown from that day to this.

This was when the financial question was the all-absorbing issue of the day. I did not agree with him in his financial views, upon general principles, yet the wisdom and knowledge he displayed would make any man respect him, while his logic was so clear and forcible that it would oft make his honest antagonist doubt and hesitate.

No question of any importance arose in committee that was not referred to Governor DINGLEY, and what astonished me most was that though there were older members on that committee, and while it was his début in the House, yet the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury were in communication with Governor DINGLEY more than any other member of the committee. In fact, his advice was at once

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sought by the whole Administration on all questions of finance and revenue.

But his knowledge was not limited to finance alone, and what surprised me most was the general knowledge he had of statistics, political economy, and statesmanship.

There are many men who by laborious study can obtain a knowledge of general principles, and can master them very well; but I have never known a man who was so well versed in every detail, in the slightest minutia of every subject. On the duty to be levied upon imports, as well as internal revenue, he seemed to know the component parts of every article, the chemical composition, the cost, the price, quantity, use, and, in fact, all the most minute details.

Moreover his knowledge was not limited to the question of tariff and finance, but on the subject of the employment and the law that should govern the employment of sailors it seemed to me that Governor DINGLEY knew more about them than the sailors, shipowners, or commanders of vessels. In fact, our coastwise trade, merchant marine, shipbuilding, commercial relations, finance, tariffs, and revenues, each seemed to be an open book to him. There was no man in my experience who had anything like the knowledge he possessed upon all these questions.

He was always so kind-hearted and patient, ever ready amid his great labors to give information. As he was when he entered Congress, so he was when he was stricken down.

It has been said that all men can stand adversity—because they simply must stand it—but it is a feature of greatness when a man can stand prosperity.

Surely Governor DINGLEY had reached a lofty elevation; he became the leader of this House in a sense perhaps never known before, and was looked upon as a safe adviser of all men; all

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paid homage to his judgment and counsel, irrespective of party or faction. That made no difference to him. He was the same NELSON DINGLEY in the height of his prosperity that he was when he first entered this House.

It has been said of Him who spake as never man spake that He was so absorbed in the seriousness of His mission on this earth that He was never seen to smile. I will not say that of Governor DINGLEY. In his social relations he had a smile for everyone; but in his work so serious was he and so earnest that no frivolity could enter there. Often in the committee room he showed his aversion to witticism and sarcasm. He was a man too serious, too earnest in his work to be diverted for a moment from his path of duty.

In the death of Governor DINGLEY this House has lost its best adviser, our country its greatest political economist, humanity one of its best friends. Governor DINGLEY died as he lived, a martyr to duty.

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ADDRESS OF MR MAHANY.

Mr. Speaker, I shall neither discuss the philosophy of life and death, nor shall I presume to estimate the just measure of this man's fame. His deservings in American history the wise years will decide, and a later day will give the true as also the dispassionate judgment of his work To that criterion I am sure he would himself prefer to appeal. One simple word alone I feel like uttering upon this occasion, and that is a tribute to the kindly and helpful courtesy with which he met the requests and made easier the burdens of new members.

As a boy, when I went to college, I was surprised at the utter lack of consideration in the treatment accorded by the older students to the newcomers. All fared alike in this regard, however, and so in the democracy of rough usage none felt any cause of personal complaint. It so happened that after a course at college I went to Harvard University, and was gratified to note that there a different spirit prevailed. Courtesy and kindness welcomed at its portals new arrivals. And likewise, after four years of service here, among the pleasantest memories I have of the House of Representatives is the recollection of courtesies extended and kindnesses shown by men like Governor DINGLEY.

I was much struck this afternoon by the tribute paid to American homesteads by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Dolliver]. He said that the true criterion of a nation's greatness, the best hope of a republic's security, is not in the splendor of its wealth or the uncounted millions of its people, but in the virtues of which the dead statesman was so conspicuous an example. Governor DINGLEY'S ambition was to administer with integrity, as well as ability, the high places confided to his care.

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Therefore, without knowing the late chairman of the Ways and Means Committee well, observing him only as a young member will note an older and more experienced legislator, I was impressed with two qualities of his character, qualities that glorify all the other attributes ascribed to him in these eulogies to-day. One was his courtesy and the other his integrity.

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ADDRESS OF MR. ERMENTROUT.

Mr. Speaker, they who pay honor to the memory of our late colleague, NELSON DINGLEY, pay honor to our whole country, to its institutions, and to its manhood. To have the opportunity to do so is a great privilege indeed. In view of the fitting and impressive orations delivered by able and eloquent statesmen who have addressed you, compassing his entire life, I have long hesitated, in this distinguished presence, to join in these impressive obsequies, which in masterful and ever-living speech will embalm in this great nation's noble mausoleum one of the most illustrious among its illustrious dead. But being reminded that I am one of the few men now serving in this body who served in the Forty-seventh Congress—the inception of his Congressional career—not only as colleague but as comember of the Committee on Banking and Currency then and for several Congresses thereafter, seems to lay upon me a duty to pay my modest tribute to his memory.

It is not for me to speak of his early life. That is for those of his own State, of his own neighborhood, with whom he played as a boy, with whom he strove in the village school; those who contended with him in the more robust sports of approaching manhood; those who discussed with him in the village society the far-reaching questions, the solution of which began about the time of his adolescence to force themselves upon the public mind. Besides, I have had the great pleasure of reading this record, set forth in detail by a loving and appreciative pen in the home press.

Nor yet of his career as a journalist. He has built for himself an enduring monument of this in the newspaper admitted to

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have become, by his untiring genius, the most influential in his native State and propably second to none in New England.

Nor of his home life. Into its sacred precincts no presence should enter except it be clad in the consoling garb of sincere sympathy. That this was all-pervading is abundantly shown by the shock that thrilled the country at the announcement of his death, by the distinguished honor accorded him in Congress of lying in state in this Capitol, by the vast numbers that crowded this Hall—to gaze for the last time upon all that was left of his mortal past—the tolling bells, the flags at half-mast, the suspension of business all along the route as the funeral cortege proceeded hence to his last earthly resting place, Maine's deep grief, and the tears and sobs of friends, neighbors, and acquaintances of all ages and conditions.

If the expression of human condolence could have stayed the hand of death, or restored the dead to life, or could ever pour the sure balm of perfect healing into wounded and bleeding hearts, then surely all these have been showered in richest abundance upon all those nearest and dearest to him. These, however, are all in vain; but surely they will ever constitute for them an unfailing and lifelong source of consolation. Of that spiritual life called religion which seems to be an inseparable part of mortal man, his daily walk, his continual practice, his shining example for a lifetime speak. His light was never hidden under a bushel, but shone brightly as from a candlestick.

In order to form a just estimate of the character of NELSON DINGLEY as a Representative, and place him on the pedestal where, in the judgment of mankind, he will ultimately belong, it is necessary to take into view the excellent quality of men, and the great number of men of excellent quality with whom he in his lifetime was associated, and among whom he performed his labors, and the results of those labors.

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I will not speak of him as a State legislator for a period of seventeen years, during a portion of which he was presiding officer, nor as governor of his State for two terms. Of that I have no knowledge. But if you will take up the records of Congress beginning with the Forty-seventh, continuing up to and including the Fifty-fifth, and cull out the names of the men of might now passed away, who, living, attained lasting distinction and fame in the nation's councils by their talents and usefulness, as well as attracted to themselves the affection and respect of their country and neighborhood by nobility of character and their good qualities, you will be astonished at the number. They are to be counted by scores. To enumerate them all would be to weary your attention. Among them may be mentioned Kelley, S. S. Cox, Randall, Kenna, Mutchler, Holman, Haskell, Burns, Buckner, Butterworth, Willis, Broadhead, Brown, Curtin, Eaton, Hatch, Gibson, Tucker.

If you will take up the same records and pick out the living whose careers and character give promise of equal distinction and equal fame and equal affection and respect, you will be equally astonished at their number. It would be invidious to name them. Still living, their names will recur to those who are familiar with our history. But in the councils of the nation many are the men of might now dead, many are the men of might now living, who have written their names and impressed their ideas on the policy and legislation of the country during that period. Such have been the associates of our late colleague during this period. Can we not truthfully say that he did not fall behind any one of them all in distinction or in the results of his labors? No one single man in the lower House of Congress during the last eighteen years has impressed himself more largely upon his party in matters of policy, or on the country at large in matters of legislation.

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How did he do this? He never rose in his seat but to make a clear statement, to inform, to demonstrate, and to convince. My deliberate opinion is that our late colleague never undertook to address this House on any subject without previous and exhaustive examination of every source of information within his reach. The same industry and conscientiousness that we can now discern in his career from boyhood up was his handmaiden here. Hence he never spoke without having something to say or without imparting knowledge. He thoroughly believed in what he advocated. If he could not believe he was silent. Hence, though not an orator equipped with the tricks of eloquence and rhetoric, without a voice, and by no means an attractive or pleasing speaker, he always had an attentive and patient audience.

Thus it happens that while many of his contemporaries of greater brilliancy and possibly greater genius may have for the time being created a greater stir by their eloquence, very few, if any, of them have impressed themselves so strongly as he upon the policy of the party to which they belonged or the legislation of the country, either temporarily or permanently. He furnishes a most striking example, and one worthy to be followed by all who participate in the deliberations of lawmaking bodies, of the grand and lasting results to be accomplished by a conscientious, intelligent application and industry. It is an example which can well be followed by all in every walk of life.

While it has fallen to the lot of few men to have had a more successful and honorable career than NELSON DINGLEY, it never affected either his style of living or his intercourse with his fellow-man. The temptations that beset the path of most successful men never seduced him from the path of rectitude or caused him to lose his balance. He was affable, genial, mod-

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est, obliging, even-tempered and self-controlled throughout. Thus we see that through all the acrimony that characterized the fierce political antagonisms of the times in which he lived you will look in vain among those who knew him for any who did not cherish for him personally both respect and esteem. If "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city," what praise should be given to him that ruleth not only himself but also the state?

In leaving him here I feel that I can place upon his tomb no better epitaph than the words of Paul: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

All, without a single word from me, will readily apply the verse following that noble passage to our departed friend.

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FUNERAL SERMON AT LEWISTON, MAINE.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the sermon delivered by Rev. G. M. Howe, Mr. DINGLEY's pastor, on the occasion of the obsequies at Lewiston, Me., be published in the Record.

There was no objection.

The following is the sermon:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is not an uncommon scene, for, as someone has well said, "It is the common lot of man to be born, to live, to die, to be forgotten."

And so it comes to pass that a funeral service is one with which we are all familiar, and yet the occurrence is always a sad one.

> Threescore and ten are the years of our life,
> Or if our strength endure,
> They may be fourscore years;
> Yet at their best they are toil and emptiness,
> For they pass swiftly and all fly away."

The shock of Mr. DINGLEY'S unlooked-for death came not alone to the members of his devoted family who had watched with tender solicitude by his bedside, but to the nation in whose council chambers he had for so many years been a conspicuous figure.

The deceased, by the careful development of his native gifts, his close application to public duty, his kindly spirit and noble nature, won for himself a large place in the hearts of his townsmen and in the esteem of his countrymen.

It can truly be said that it has been the fortune of but few men in the history of this Republic to be so honored and trusted by their constituency as he. This is seen in his repeated reelections to the National House of Representatives. The able manner in which he met and discharged his public duties is familiar to all.

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The press has given extended notices of his life and service, and has commented freely upon the eminence which he attained as a statesman and the high regard in which he was held by his associates in Congress.

It remains for me to speak of Mr. DINGLEY as he appeared to me, and I speak of him as a pastor and a personal friend.

I am conscious that men do not estimate alike the worth of a human life, simply because they regard it from different standpoints. It is a difficult task, indeed, to judge a man impartially, for the temptation is to estimate his life in the light of its influence upon our personal interest.

The traits which impress a close friend as beautiful or strong may be considered a blemish or a source of weakness by an enemy.

It is a happy thought, however, that we sometimes come to an occasion like this, when no word of doubt or anxiety is to be either spoken or suppressed, when we feel justified in saying of the departed what we should not have felt at liberty to say to them while they were with us, and what, perhaps, they in their modesty would have us leave unsaid.

It is a relief to the heart to speak as we feel of our loss and to express, in such words as we can command, our Christian sympathy for those whose hearts are broken by this sore bereavement, for the death of a friend beloved always brings a shadow with it.

At the same time we may always gladly recall the past and look forward with bright anticipations into the veiled future, as I am certain we all do this morning, as we engage in these solemn services.

As I stand here I can but feel that he who has been so unexpectedly taken from us has been a helper and teacher to me rather than I to him.

He loved the house of God, he delighted in its services and ordinances, and when present gave thoughtful attention to the instructions given and joined reverently in every prayer offered.

And by his own upright and consistent life he has given inspiration and help to me, even more abundantly than I to him.

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I first met Mr. DINGLEY in the autumn of 1883, when, as the representative of this church, he conferred with me with reference to becoming its pastor. The acquaintance there formed, as time went on, ripened into a friendship the influence and helpfulness of which will remain with me as lifelong inspiration, and I shall ever regard him as a type of the noblest manhood.

In him was conspicuously apparent the compatibility of high attainments in the realm of politics with the most unimpeachable character. As a public man Mr. DINGLEY accomplished a great work. He was a man of remarkably clear vision, possessed the highest quality of statesmanship, and exhibited great wisdom in plan and action. But it will not be for this work and for these superior qualities that he will be held in grateful remembrance by his intimate friends and the nation at large, but for the integrity and nobility of his character.

"Character," as has been well said, "is a coin that passes current and at par value in all countries. It is like a gold monetary standard whose value is universally recognized. Posterity estimates men not so much by what they do as by what they were. It honors and reveres those who under some strain have maintained their integrity, whose devotion to principle is their legacy to man and their highest claim to perpetuity of fame."

These are true words, and may be fitly applied to him whose memory we revere and cherish to-day. Few men who for so many years have been in public life and actively engaged in national affairs have made such a notable record as he.

As we contemplate his remarkable career—beginning here in the city where he has made his home—extending throughout the country, covering the State which he so ably and honorably served as governor, and there enlarging until it extended over a nation of 70,000,000 people. Nor was his influence limited by the confines of the Republic. It swept beyond even these, commanding the respectful attention of the world's leading statesmen, and affecting, directly or indirectly, the legislation of all the nation. While he was thus pressing his way upward to the high position which he filled his influence was deepening and

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broadening in the community where he began his eventful career. This commanding influence was not the result of fortune or adventitious circumstances, but was the legitimate outcome of a life "laid in deep and solid foundations and reared in harmonious and enduring proportions."

Such results could have been achieved by fidelity to duty and an unfaltering faith in the rectitude of his purposes. From the beginning of his active life he must have been dominated by the loftiest and noblest of moral ideals. It could not have been otherwise, for while it is possible to so order one's conduct as to deceive here and there an individual, it is impossible for a public servant to deceive millions of people for a generation. No craft however skillfully employed could, for so long a time, disguise the hypocrisy or hide the corruption.

How is this constantly increasing and enduring strength with the vast majority of our people to be accounted for? What enabled our distinguished citizen to pass, without a single stain upon his fair fame, through the varied experiences of a long and peculiarly trying public life?

It was not great intellectual ability, for his was not a pre-eminent endowment; it was not eloquence, for he had no special gifts as an orator. It was not the charm of a polished manner, for, while he was ever affable and courteous, he had not cultivated the "arts of grace as a means to an end."

What, then, was it that enabled him to attain unto and hold so long the position he occupied in the thought, esteem, and affection of his countrymen? The answer to these queries is found in his loyalty to principle, his devotion to truth, his thorough preparation, and conscientious work. Thus he was ever ready for and equal to the demands of the hour and the occasion. By his earnest application to the task in hand, and by his signal success in his chosen field of effort, he proved to the young men of this Republic that—

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

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Wherein lay the secret of his character, the strength and beauty of which all recognize? Does not the secret lie in his implicit faith in Christ and His atonement?

From early manhood to the day of his death it was his cherished and avowed purpose not only to know but to do the will of his Divine Master. What a testimony his consecrated life has been all these years to the influence and power of the Lord Jesus Christ! How forcibly we are reminded this morning of the earnest words he used to speak with us concerning the renewing, sustaining, and sanctifying power of the gospel! How vividly we recall his loving exhortation to make the word of God the mass of our counsel and the light of our pathway.

Who of us that were accustomed to meet with him in the prayer and conference room will ever forget the deep feeling he exhibited on an occasion before returning to Congress when he asked the brethren present to remember him constantly at the throne of grace that he might have the strength to meet and discharge his obligations as a public man to the honor and glory of God? And then again, on the eve of his departure for Washington for the last time, how earnestly he exhorted us all, and especially the young men present, to avail themselves of every opportunity to promote the culture of their spiritual natures, and thus build themselves up in the most holy faith, and then added: "If it were my last word to you, I would say make it the business of your lives to build up noble Christian characters, and you will never regret it."

Though his lips are sealed in death, he still speaks to us in the abiding influence of his life—a life purified and sanctified, a life made rich in resources and potent for good through his love for and faith in the crucified Redeemer.

He will be greatly missed in this community, where he was universally esteemed as a friend and a citizen. How he will be missed in religious circles, in our local and State conferences, and especially in our church home, where he loved so much to be, and which he served so loyally! How you who have been accustomed to confer with him concerning questions of state and international problems will miss him!

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His voice is silent in your council hall
Forever; and whatever tempests lower,
Forever silent. Even if they broke
In thunder, silent; yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the man who
Spoke,
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with eternal God for power.

He will be missed in the home where, as husband and father, he was greatly beloved. The sorrow of his bereaved family is too poignant and sacred for us to intrude upon it. We can only humbly pray that the sweet comfort of faith may fall with healing grace upon each of these sorrowing hearts. The revolving years may bring to them some "surcease of sorrow," but no compensation for the bereavement which they have experienced. Out of this home to which he contributed so much of light and joy our friend and brother has passed to the untried experiences of the unseen world, there to learn the lesson of immortal being. We leave him there in the presence of the glorified Saviour, whom he loved so devotedly and served so faithfully, and before whom we, too, shall stand at no distant day. Farewell, brother beloved!

The world is lonelier and poorer for thy departure from it, but heaven is richer. The Saviour's diadem is made resplendent with such jewels as thou art. We did not realize that the harvest season was so near. Thou hast gathered thy sheaves, and great were the rejoicings in heaven at thy coming. "The song that thou heardest was the seraphim's song," a song mingled with the glad greetings of the loved ones gone before. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." May it be our portion to join him in the Father's many-mansioned house when the Master shall call!

Sleep thy last sleep
  Free from care and sorrow;
Rest where none weep
  Till the eternal morrow.
Though dark waves roll
  O'er the silent river,
Thy fainting soul
  Jesus can deliver.

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Life's dreams are past,
  All its sins, its sadness;
Brightly at last
  Dawns a day of gladness.
Under thy sod,
  Earth, remains our treasure,
To rest in God,
  Waiting all his pleasure.

Though we may mourn,
  Those in life the dearest,
They shall return,
  Christ, when Thou appearest.
Soon shall Thy voice
  Comfort those now weeping,
Bidding rejoice
  All in Jesus sleeping.

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

JANUARY 14, 1899.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate intelligence of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, jr., late a member of the House from the State of Maine, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I ask that the House resolutions be laid before the Senate and read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions of the House of Representatives will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 14, 1899.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That in recognition of the long and distinguished services rendered in this body by Mr. DINGLEY appropriate services be held in the Hall of the House on Monday, January 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock m.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Me., and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

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Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Boutelle of Maine, Payne, Dolliver, Tawney, Evans, Hilborn, Clarke of New Hampshire, Bailey, Dockery, Bell, and McClellan.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and I ask that they may be now considered.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of nine Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased, and that the Senate will attend in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, January 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. HALE. I ask for the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Presiding Officer appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. Frye, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Berry, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Rawlins, and Mr. McLaurin.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, a very distinguished leader in the deliberations of the House of Representatives and in the leg-

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islation of Congress has been taken away. Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, a Representative in Congress from the Second district in Maine, died in this city last night about half past 10. His physical strength was not sufficient to overcome the malady that had prostrated him, and I am told that at last death came most peacefully.

The death of Mr. DINGLEY is a national calamity. In every part of this Republic it will excite sympathy, regret, and interest, and will arrest attention wherever civilized man dwells. He had become so identified with great measures, and he had so pursued his way in that great forum at the other end of the Capitol, that he had acquired undisputed leadership and the unfaltering confidence of the body. He was a member at the time of his death of a great international commission.

The death of Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. President, leaves a great gap. I do not know, sir, who can fill it. In the State of Maine, in his own district, in which he had so much pride and which had so much pride in him, the sad news will carry sorrow everywhere. It will pervade country and town and village. For thirty years the people of that district and of Maine knew Governor DINGLEY'S outgoings and incomings, and their belief in him constantly increased. Their trust and confidence were never existing in so heaped up a measure as on the hour of his death.

This is no place for extended eulogy. The Senate can only by formal action show its appreciation of the illustrious dead, and in token of that, Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senator from Maine moves that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Senate at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m., adjourned until Monday, January 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

MARCH 1, 1899.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions of the House of Representatives upon the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 11, 1899.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine submits resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tribute be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect the Senate, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, do adjourn.

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ADDRESS OF MR. FRYE.

Mr. President, the duty rests with me, as the fellow-citizen and neighbor for a great many years of the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, my successor in the national House of Representatives, to place in the records of Congress a brief sketch of his life, leaving to my colleague and other Senators having knowledge only of his public career the eulogistic tributes to which that career is so justly entitled.

Governor DINGLEY was born February 15, 1832, in the farming town of Durham, a few miles only from the city where he spent the greater part of his life and achieved his remarkable success as a journalist. His ancestors were rugged, honest, sensible folk—economical, hard working, and successful. His boyhood promised the manhood we admire. Whatever work was given him to do was well done. In the public school, in the academy and college he was studious, diligent, and obedient, ever standing at the head, finally graduating at Dartmouth College with the highest honors. Fortunately for him, his mother had been before her marriage a school-teacher, and undoubtedly gave direction to his school life.

In 1851 he entered the college in Maine then known as Waterville, now as Colby, University, remained there two years, then entered the junior class of Dartmouth. While at Waterville he connected himself with the Congregational Church and was a faithful, consistent member to his death. He early espoused the cause of temperance, was connected with several associations organized for its promotion, and was an earnest advocate of the principles of prohibition.

In 1853 he became a resident of the town of Auburn, now a

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beautiful and thriving city, situated on the Androscoggin River, just opposite Lewiston, where his active business life was spent. In 1857 he married Miss Salome McKenney, and was as successful in this venture as in everything else, for she proved a most affectionate, devoted wife to the end, and was a wise though indulgent mother to his children.

I think he had determined on journalism as his life work even before his graduation. He studied law, but only to broaden the foundation of the structure he proposed to build. In 1858 he became a part owner in the Lewiston Journal, then a weekly of limited circulation. Subsequently he and his brother acquired the sole ownership. The paper is now a daily and weekly, with the largest circulation of any in the State, and probably as well conducted as any in New England. That his interest in this enterprise was intense is clearly indicated by this allusion in his will:

> I regard the Lewiston Journal, to the building up of which the most of my life was given, as the best monument which can be preserved to my memory.

However devoted he may have been to this his favorite work, the people were not disposed to leave him to its exclusive enjoyment. He was elected to the legislature of his State in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868, and 1873. He served two of these terms as speaker of the house.

He was elected governor of Maine in 1874 and 1875. It is unnecessary to say that he filled all these public positions with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. I having resigned my seat in the House in 1881, Mr. DINGLEY was elected to succeed me and served well his country and his State in that distinguished body until his death, January 13, 1899.

It was a most remarkable service. The arena into which he

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entered is one where a man wears only what he wins. He was apparently not well equipped for the contest before him, for he was not an orator, never indulged in eloquent periods, had but little imagination, was without that persuasive magnetic power possessed by some, was not physically strong; and yet, from the speech he made on the restoration of the merchant marine in the earlier days of his service to the end his growth in influence was constant, until I think it is safe to assert that as its leader in the Fifty-fifth Congress he led more effectually than any man has within my memory.

He had the entire confidence of the House, it being well understood that he never debated any question without first having made himself master of the subject; that he never attempted any deceptive reasonings, nor indulged in any sophistry; never misstated nor distorted facts. He served on the most important committees in the House—on Banking and Currency, Appropriations, and Ways and Means, as chairman of the last. The act known as the Dingley tariff, both in committee and in the House, owed its success to his knowledge of affairs, his sagacity in management, and his skill as a parliamentarian.

Appointed by the President a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission, he became at once a most influential participant in its deliberations, and his death before the conclusion of its work was a most serious loss to both commission and our country.

At a time when the existing conditions in our country required for the great office of the Secretary of the Treasury extraordinary qualifications, and President McKinley had the Republic to select from, he, having personal knowledge of his eminent fitness, tendered the position to Governor DINGLEY, who, knowing well the exacting duties of the office and his

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physical condition, felt that the burden would be greater than he could carry, and declined the appointment.

Am I not fully justified in my assertion that Mr. DINGLEY'S public career was a most remarkable one? Governor DINGLEY'S private life, though from the very nature of the man not conspicuous, may well be commended as a model. As a husband, he was devoted and faithful; as a father, wise, generous, and indulgent; as a citizen, never shrinking from the duties of citizenship; an active friend of education, temperance, and religion; an earnest promoter of every good work. To crown all, he was himself a follower of his Lord. In a letter of instructions accompanying his will he closes with these words:

My strongest desire is that my children may maintain such pure, noble, and Christian life and character as will honor their father, make happy the last days of their mother, and fit them for the life of heaven, where I hope through Christ's love to meet our reunited family.

A life here abounding in the rewards man can bestow has there been crowned with, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

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ADDRESS OF MR. COCKRELL.

Mr. President, in paying our last sad tribute of friendship, affection, and honor to the memory of Hon. NELSON DINGLEY I shall indulge in no extravagant eulogy, which I know would be extremely distasteful to him were he living and present to hear it.

The simple, truthful statement of his life works and true character are amply sufficient to justify all I can say.

Mr. DINGLEY was born at Durham, Me., February 15, 1832, on one of the rugged farms of Maine. His father was an agriculturist and country merchant of unquestioned worth, energy, and steadfast purpose. His mother, prior to her marriage, had been a teacher and was a lady of rich attainments and most exemplary character. He inherited the noblest and best traits of character of both his parents.

He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar, and possessed a strong judicial character. His tastes led him from the law to become the proprietor and editor of the Lewiston, Me., daily and weekly Journal, in 1856, which he maintained to the day of his death. He was a terse and forceful writer, and made his paper the leading and an influential journal not only in Maine, but in all the New England States.

He soon entered the political arena, and was elected a member of the State house of representatives in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, four successive terms, and again in 1868 and in 1873. He was chosen speaker of the house in 1863 and again in 1864, and declined a reelection, preferring his place upon the floor.

In these positions of honor and trust he endeared himself to the people of the whole State, and they elected him governor of the State in 1873. His administration of State affairs was

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honest and acceptable, and he was reelected governor in 1874, and declined a renomination in 1875.

He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States Senate, and was reelected a Representative at large to the Forty-eighth Congress, and was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Bates College in 1874 and by Dartmouth College in 1894.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1856, and was at the time of his death a member of the commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada.

I became quite closely associated with Governor DINGLEY while he was a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and a member of the legislative commission, commonly known as the "Dockery Commission," created by the act approved March 3, 1893, and composed of Hons. A. M. Dockery, chairman, and NELSON DINGLEY and James D. Richardson on the part of the House, and Senators Cullom, and Jones, of Arkansas, and myself on the part of the Senate, with Messrs. James C. Courts and Thomas P. Cleaves, clerks, respectively, of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, serving as invaluable aides.

In the exceedingly important and successful work of that commission, Mr. DINGLEY was a most potential factor. I heartily indorse the words uttered by my colleague in the House, Hon. A. M. Dockery, touching the part performed by Mr. DINGLEY:

> In pursuing its labors the commission largely relied upon the sound judgment of Mr. DINGLEY. He united in a peculiar degree legislative and executive capacity of the highest order.

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This retrospect of the public positions filled by Mr. DINGLEY during a period of thirty-seven years is most instructive, and shows that in a preeminent degree he held and enjoyed the respect, the confidence, and the friendship of the good people of his native State, who gladly bestowed upon him positions of honor, trust, and responsibility one after another in almost continuous succession.

Few men in public life have ever so fully met the expectations of their constituency in so many trying positions for so long a period of time.

The Rev. G. M. Howe, his pastor, in his sermon on the occasion of the burial of Mr. DINGLEY, at Lewiston, Me., in speaking of his public life, said:

As we contemplate his remarkable career, beginning here in this city, where he has made his home, extending throughout the country, covering the State which he so ably and honorably served as governor, and then enlarging until it extended over a nation of 70,000,000 people.

Nor was his influence limited by the confines of the Republic. It swept beyond these, commanding the respectful attention of the world's leading statesmen and affecting directly or indirectly the legislation of all the nation. While he was thus pressing his way upward to the high position which he filled his influence was deepening and broadening in the community where he began his eventful career. This commanding influence was not the result of fortune or adventitious circumstances, but was the legitimate outcome of a life "laid in deep and solid foundations and reared in harmonious and endearing proportions."

Such results could have been achieved only by fidelity to duty and an unfaltering faith in the rectitude of his purposes. From the beginning of his active life he must have been dominated by the loftiest and noblest of moral ideals.

It could not have been otherwise, for while it is possible to so order one's conduct as to deceive here and there an individual,

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it is impossible for a public servant to deceive millions of people for a generation. No craft, however skillfully employed, could for so long a time disguise the hypocricy or hide the corruption.

As President Lincoln said:

You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.

Quoting again from his pastor's sermon:

How is this constantly increasing and enduring strength with the vast majority of our people to be accounted for? What enabled our distinguished citizen to pass without a single stain upon his fair fame through the varied experiences of a long and peculiarly trying public life?

It was not great intellectual ability, for his was not a preeminent endowment. It was not eloquence, for he had no special gifts as an orator. It was not the charm of a polished manner, for, while he was ever affable and courteous, he had not cultivated the "arts of grace as a means to an end." What, then, was it that enabled him to attain unto and hold so long the position he occupied in the thought, esteem, and affection of his countrymen? The answer to these questions is found in his loyalty to principle, his devotion to truth, his thorough preparation, and conscientious work. Thus he was ever ready for and equal to the demands of the hour and the occasion.

By his earnest application to the task in hand and by his signal success in his chosen field of effort, he proved to the young men of this Republic that—

> The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight,
> But they while their companions slept
> Were toiling upward in the night.

Wherein lay the secret of his character, the strength and beauty of which all recognize? Does not the secret lie in his implicit faith in Christ and His atonement? From early manhood to the day of his death it was his cherished and avowed

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purpose not only to know but to do the will of his Divine Master.

What a testimony his consecrated life has been all these years to the influence and power of the Lord Jesus Christ!

Our friend, our colaborer in the Halls of our National Congress, has been taken from us and can not return to us.

While we mourn our great loss in his death, we can but feel that he has left us and the people of our great country a rich, inspiring, and ennobling legacy in his noble, exemplary Christian life and labors, a light to shine and guide, to elevate and encourage; for—

Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.
So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

In politics Governor DINGLEY was an ardent Republican and devoted to the maintenance of his party. Few abler leaders of his party have been members of the House, and yet he made no pretensions to leadership, no effort to dictate, and no appeals merely to partisan prejudice. His party friends followed him because they knew he was honest, sincere, thoroughly informed and reliable, and earnestly devoted not only to what he believed to be for the best interests of the country, but also to the best interests and success of his party.

While an ardent Republican, he was not offensively or obtrusively partisan, was not abusive or extravagant in his expressions in regard to political opponents and measures. To a remarkable degree he enjoyed the respect, confidence, friendship, and affection of his political opponents. While they recognized him as an able Republican leader, they knew that in all matters not political he was a patriot and devoted to good

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government and what he believed to be best for his country and people.

They had confidence in him and trusted him. Governor DINGLEY was the true gentleman in all the relations of life and in the discharge of all the duties of public positions. In debate he was conservative in expression, relying upon facts and figures presented and sustained by reason and logic.

Personally and socially he was always gentle, unobtrusive, courteous, and polite, and won the respect and confidence of those with whom he met.

He was true and faithful to his friends, and they were true, faithful, and devoted to him.

In his Christian home he was the devoted and faithful husband, the kind and affectionate father, the friendly, obliging, and beneficent neighbor. His character, his services, and his record, private and public, are without a stain of immorality, deception, fraud, or corruption, and are worthy of the imitation and emulation of all the young men of our great Republic.

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ADDRESS OF MR. PLATT OF CONNECTICUT.

Mr. President, we pause to-day in the stress and strain of important and absorbing public business to do honor to the life and memory of NELSON DINGLEY. For the hour clashing debate is hushed, all controversies forgotten, and we gladly unite in paying tribute to his memory.

Mr. DINGLEY was a remarkable man. Nature, sometimes so lavish in its special gifts and graces, bestowed but few on him. He was not endowed with a charming personality, with great eloquence, or with that quality which for want of a better term we call personal magnetism; there was in his presence and bearing, in speech and style, less to attract and win favor than is usual in the case of men who reach high position and acquire a commanding influence in national affairs.

It may, I think, be fairly said of him that nature put him at a disadvantage in the struggle for eminence, but that in spite of all disadvantages he had long before his death reached a pre-eminent place in the councils of the nation and in the estimation, regard, and affection of its people. The estimation in which he was held by the public was truly reflected when, in anticipation of his death, there passed from lip to lip all over the land the words "No one can take his place."

He was the acknowledged leader of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States. Whoever becomes chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of that body is recognized, nominally at least, as its leader. In our history a few only occupying that position have left behind them a reputation for real leadership, but of such real leaders NELSON DINGLEY was a most conspicuous example. He possessed many of the elements of true greatness, but was so modest

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and unassuming that it required the second thought to appreciate that greatness.

The public has a very inadequate conception of the real labor, responsibility, and struggle through which and by which a member of Congress comes to be recognized as entitled to a place in the front rank of legislators. Few people, I think, appreciate the wonderful extent of our country, the multiplicity and importance of the measures considered in its Congress; fewer still have any conception of the weary mental processes by which they are so comprehended as to be wisely considered.

Nor is justice done by the public to the ability of the House of Representatives. No other popular legislative body in the world represents so large or so intelligent a constituency, and I am sure it is not pride of country alone which induces me to say that the standard of ability is higher in the Congress of the United States than in any other representative legislative body.

Oratory, conflict, and sensation attract the public, and our people too largely judge the House of Representatives by the notices of its proceedings which through the press reach the public eye and influence the public mind. They scarcely stop to think that amid all its eloquence, conflict, and sensational scenes there is a real, practical, earnest, and full appreciation of the wants and needs of the people and an intelligent and able direction of its great purposes and interests.

They do not fully appreciate that what our country is has been the result of carefully considered and wisely enacted legislation; and I may, I trust, be pardoned when I say that they have a very inadequate conception of the "patient search and vigil long" of the member of House or Senate who comes to have national recognition as one prominent in the molding of such legislation.

But here was a man with few natural gifts, with nothing of

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adventitious circumstance to aid him, with little power to charm by eloquence, or to attract attention by traits which excite personal admiration, who came to be foremost in the legislative councils of the country. His opinions were accepted, his conclusions followed, by a great and able body of legislators with almost implicit reliance and faith.

How did he acquire such preeminence? What was the secret of his great influence? Why was his the directing mind and purpose in legislation? There must have been something unusual in the man which thus enabled him to lead and direct, and it is most interesting to seek the source of such influence and power.

I think it may be found in two conspicuous qualities of the man. First, in his intense, unquestioned honesty; second, in his unwearied, never-ceasing application. Absolute honesty and untiring industry were the secrets of his great success. I think I never knew a man with greater accuracy of information, and this was so generally recognized that his statements of fact upon any topic were scarcely ever disputed. How easy it is now to give utterance to this truth, and yet how little we can realize through what laborious study, intense and patient application, he came to be possessed of this wide and accurate information.

I think I never knew a man in public life who followed more unswervingly his convictions of right and duty than NELSON DINGLEY. How easy it is now to say this, and yet men little realize how hard it is for one in public life to live up to his convictions of public duty, never to be swerved by the importunities of friends, never to be deterred by the fear of personal or political criticism. What an example for the youth of our country is presented in the triumph of NELSON DINGLEY over the lack of natural advantages by strict adhesion during all his life to these two guiding forces—honesty and industry.

We are apt to speak of training in life without really estimat-

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ing the value of training. Mr. DINGLEY was fortunate in his training. He was a journalist and a lawyer. Any lawyer worthy of the name learns to weigh all questions presented to him with the utmost care, to investigate fully, carefully consider the application of legal rules and principles to facts, and then reach conclusions which to him are just and final; a lawyer's processes are therefore slow and hesitating.

The journalist, on the other hand, seizes the facts in a moment, and forms his conclusions instantly. Electricity brings daily to his sanctum the news of the globe. It must be digested and commented upon in the morning issue of his paper. As a wide landscape is imprinted as with a flash of lightning upon the retina of his natural eye, so the transpiring events of the whole world are imprinted upon the mental retina of the journalist, and like the conceptions resulting from natural vision, so the conceptions of his mental vision are instantly taken up in his consciousness.

In Mr. DINGLEY'S case the swift processes which came from his journalistic training were affected by the slower processes of his legal experience, and vice versa; the mental habits of the journalist and lawyer were united, and the result was most happy.

But, after all, whether as lawyer, journalist, or legislator, his greatest power lay in the fact that he was ever true to himself and his convictions. How appropriate to his life is that scriptural phrase, "patient continuance in welldoing." How it marks and explains every step in his career; and when we consider the life work, reputation, and triumph of Mr. DINGLEY, another message and injunction of the Sacred Book comes to us most impressively: "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

We all know that Mr. DINGLEY was "faithful unto death," and we are equally sure that his is now the "crown of life."

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ADDRESS OF MR. FAULKNER.

Mr. President, the Senate, even in the closing hours of its session, can well afford to suspend its legislative labors to pay a fitting tribute to the life and character of NELSON DINGLEY.

Reflection upon the death of this good man may thus be made the means of elevating and strengthening the purpose and character of those who may follow his successful career.

Man is imitative. When a life of virtue and industry has been crowned with success, it arrests attention and commands consideration. Whose life, among our public men, could more strikingly illustrate those elements of power than that of this beloved representative of the State of Maine?

Let those familiar with the record of this quiet, unobtrusive, yet determined character, in the language of truth and not of extravagance, tell the youth of our country how, by the exercise of his natural endowments and acquired habits, he gradually but surely overcame every obstacle and surmounted every difficulty found in his pathway until at the hour of his death he was seen standing upon an eminence sufficiently lofty to gratify the highest ambition—the recognized and honored leader of so distinguished a body as that of the House of Representatives. Will not such a recital tend to stimulate the aspirations and encourage the loftiest sentiments of others to follow in his footprints, to be influenced by his example, and to be strengthened by his virtues in their efforts to reach that plane of confidence and honor which has marked the career of this distinguished American.

Mr. DINGLEY was not a man who, on the husting or in a deliberative body, would arouse admiration by his wit or excite

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enthusiasm by the brilliancy of his conceptions. He had not the gift of the orator. He carried his audience with him, not by arousing their emotions and then temporarily direct them, but by an appeal to their intellectual integrity. As a speaker he possessed none of those physical characteristics which add so much to the effectiveness of the orator, nor did he indulge in those figures of rhetoric so frequently relied upon by the advocate.

His voice was low and at times harsh. His presence was not commanding. With these disadvantages, I am not using the language of exaggeration when I assert that when he addressed that distinguished deliberative body of which he was so prominent a member no man deserved or secured more respectful or closer attention than Mr. DINGLEY.

The reason for this is not difficult to understand. Mr. DINGLEY was a leader possessing strong convictions and a large storehouse of information. He never sought to direct and guide others until he himself had first mastered the subject. His mind was not only logical, but essentially analytical. His premise, from which he reasoned to a conclusion, was never assumed until, by analysis, he had proved its correctness.

He never relied upon the arts and tricks of the orator. He planted himself upon the solid foundations of conviction and knowledge, and builded his arguments by a direct appeal to the conscience and intellect of his hearers. His method of presenting a subject was directed by the skill of the logician, the tactics of the strategist, and his arguments bristled with an array of facts and statistics which, if admitted to be true, rendered his conclusions impregnable.

Mr. DINGLEY must have appreciated early in life the wisdom of the philosopher who held that as an essential element of success the individual must first know and appreciate his weakness

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and defects, as well as the elements of his strength. He understood the scope of his capacity better than even his most intimate friend. He did not seek to overcome the impossible, but concentrated his indomitable energy in an effort to develop and improve every faculty and gift with which nature had endowed him. His patience was inexhaustible. His confidence in himself never wavered. Realizing that he was not possessed of the weapons of brilliancy, wit, and satire, he determined to lead and command by the accuracy of his information, the fullness of his knowledge, and in the skill and tact with which he presented his subject.

Mr. DINGLEY possessed one of the most essential elements of a successful parliamentary leader. His phlegmatic temperament gave him complete control over all his faculties and emotions. The aggressive assault of an adversary, either directed against himself or the subject he championed, failed to irritate him beyond perfect self-control, and no measure in his charge was ever lost by irritability or mismanagement. He declined to meet such an attack with a harsh rejoinder or by an unkind retort. Cool, self-possessed, earnest, he persistently kept his mind directed to the accomplishment of the object he had in view, permitting all irrelevant subjects brought into the debate to pass unnoticed. These qualities made him both a great leader and a dangerous opponent.

Personally, Mr. President, I became better acquainted with Mr. DINGLEY in my service with him as a member of the Joint High Commission between Great Britain and this country, to settle the differences existing between the United States and Canada. My close association and frequent conference with him upon that commission enabled me to form a better judgment of his true mental stature and his social qualities.

In the consultations which were held and in the discussions

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which followed upon the important questions involved in those negotiations I learned to appreciate how thoroughly equipped he was upon all of the great public questions involved and which bore so directly upon the interest of the people of this country. His information was full and accurate. His views were broad, wise, and statesmanlike. His temperament was calm and judicious. His intellectual processes were clear and penetrating, and his power of both analysis and construction unusual.

During the progress of those negotiations I appreciated fully one of his most striking characteristics, and which is essential in a great leader. I refer to his confidence in his final judgment and conclusions.

Mr. President, the conclusion reached by Mr. DINGLEY, after a mature consideration of a subject, always rested upon a broad, not a narrow, view of the question. He did not permit his judgment to be influenced by sectional or local considerations when considering a question involving national interest.

As a master of the subject under consideration, confident in his own judgment as to the public sentiment of the American people, like a well-trained lawyer who had prepared his case with thoroughness and ability, he knew almost intuitively the extent that he could go in the compromise of conflicting interests, with an assurance that his action would be sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. Sir, none of his associates in public life will feel more deeply the loss of his wise counsel, his well-equipped mind, his broad and sound views upon public questions, his firmness and patriotism, than those who were associated with him on the British-American Commission.

Mr. President, Mr. DINGLEY in his social relations in life was one of the most agreeable and charming men that it has been my fortune to meet since I entered the public service. Although never idle, he was never too busy to greet any who approached

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him with a genial welcome that would remove at once any doubt in the mind that your interruption was an intrusion. His greatest delight seemed to be in conveying information from that well-stocked storehouse of knowledge which he had so luxuriously furnished in many years of laborious work.

To him all questions of life in the political, moral, and social world demanded of him serious consideration, and found him possessed, when they were discussed, with earnest convictions. Although a man of great firmness of character, I have never heard a harsh word or one of unkindness escape his lips. The malice of weakness, the envy of littleness, and the jealousy of inferiority were foreign to his nature and to the rounded development of his character.

In the consciousness of a pure and the contentment of a successful life, surrounded with the fond affections of a noble wife and the devotion of his children, he pursued his duties and met his responsibilities with confidence in his ability to fully measure up to every position which a long and honored life of public service imposed upon him.

Mr. President, Mr. DINGLEY was a wise and far-seeing statesman, a firm and faithful friend, a courteous and genial companion, a safe and conservative leader, a devoted husband, and an affectionate and indulgent father, a pure and consistent Christian, and one of the best types of the American politician.

May his memory be preserved in the hearts and affections of his people, and the record of his life encourage and sustain those who are seeking to attain the eminence that he reached. Let those who shall seek to occupy his place in the public eye emulate his virtues and win their honors by the employment of those pure and manly methods which from early manhood to the hour of his death guided and directed his honored career as he advanced step by step in the confidence and esteem of his country.

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ADDRESS OF MR. CHANDLER.

Mr. President, not long after Mr. DINGLEY became a Representative in Congress I discovered and had public occasion to extol his remarkable powers of research, arrangement, and exposition in dealing with economic questions. Whenever he wrote or spoke on any important subject it was certain that he had thoroughly investigated it and that his presentation would be full and complete, neglecting no fact and avoiding no possible view of the question discussed. It is no slight compliment to him to say, as was often said when inquiry for information was made upon complicated subjects, "Mr. DINGLEY has investigated it. Look at his conclusions. You may be sure you will learn the whole case."

Mr. DINGLEY had important characteristics which thus made him exceedingly useful in his public career as a journalist, as governor, and as a legislator. His industry was untiring. He gave his whole time to his work. He enjoyed it, and it seemed as if he had adopted working as a principle. Work, indeed, has been commended as the highest wisdom as well as the greatest enjoyment of life. One writer says:

We enjoy ourselves only in our work, and our best doing is our best enjoyment.

Carlisle says:

Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose; he has found it and will follow it.

Thus believing, Mr. DINGLEY was "never idle a moment, but thrifty and thoughtful of others."

He unwisely, like too many others, neglected exercise and

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the proper care of his health in order that he might press on with the duties he owed and the labors he loved. Such constant and unrelaxed training of the brain, without due physical culture, tends to shorten life, and therefore to lessen the sum of one's achievements, which could be made much greater by more care and prudence. But Mr. DINGLEY thus labored incessantly with all his mental resources and made himself one of the most industrious men the country ever saw.

Mr. DINGLEY also made his work in life a serious one. Not that he was not genial in his associations with mankind, but he did not stop for frivolity or even for humor. His earnestness in pursuing what he sought would not allow him to tolerate diversions of fun or fancy. He had, I think, the highest conception of the obligations which fall upon every man worthily to do his part in life, to account for his talents, to make a profitable use of himself, to serve helpfully his fellow-men; and soberly, seriously, and persistently he pursued his ideals.

Moreover, he was in the highest degree unselfish. No thought of personal aggrandizement entered into the zeal with which he performed his chosen work. Whatever of success came to him, whatever of distinction and honor from his fellowmen, was not eagerly sought for, but came naturally and almost without desire. He worked not for his own profit and glory, but only in order that he might serve his State and his country.

So Mr. DINGLEY walked the straight and direct pathway of life, industrious, serious, and unselfish. He became the leading journalist of Maine. He grew to be highly influential through his editorials and through his political addresses, which were unornate, plain, straightforward, and convincing to the voters, and led to his nomination and election as governor. When his friend and townsman, the present junior Senator from Maine [Mr. Frye], left the House of Representatives to enter upon a

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long and honorable career in the Senate, Mr. DINGLEY naturally became his successor in the House.

Soon his unostentatious ability, his cheerful patience, his untiring zeal, his unrivaled sagacity, and his marvelous common sense began to distinguish him upon the national field. Fortunately for this modest gentleman, as well as fortunately for the country, he became chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and his name became associated with the tariff act of 1897, to the construction of which he gave the best possible work of his full and fertile brain.

Every country owes a great debt of gratitude to those of its public servants who, like Mr. DINGLEY, untiringly work out the details of the legislation of the Government, which it is so important to the public welfare to have perfectly and completely arranged. This part in the work of Congress our most brilliant orators, our most famous statesmen, are apt to neglect. That such details are willingly and patiently taken up and disposed of wisely and safely by legislators like Mr. DINGLEY, ever present, ever active, and ever self-sacrificing in their country's service, is one of the most encouraging features of our method of government.

How often do we see such a man giving to his official work all the waking hours of his days and his nights, the whole of his mental powers exhaustively exerted far more than they ever were or ever would be in his private business, and frequently to the neglect and destruction of such private business and the diminution or loss of his private fortune. Such cases are not rare and have been noticed by every Senator now present. Many members of Congress and Senators work hard and die poor in the public service.

They have their compensations—the consciousness of faithful labor, the honor of Congressional eminence, and the mental

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growth which public life stimulates; but the rewards of wealth, which the same exercise in the field of business doubtless would have given to them, are not theirs. To this noble class of men, of whom too much praise can not be spoken, Mr. DINGLEY belonged, and to them and to him is due every possible tribute of appreciation and affection which a grateful country can bestow.

New England is proud of her sons who have achieved distinction in various forms upon national fields. The State of Maine cherishes and persistently sustains her chosen Representatives and Senators in Congress, among whom have been seen profound thinkers, eloquent speakers, and patriotic statesmen of the highest order of merit. Mr. DINGLEY was a worthy member of the noble Congressional group to which he belonged.

Faithful in life to every duty to his fellow-men, the best yet remains to be said of him, that he was, above all, a devoted servant of the living God in whom he believed. Constantly maintaining his faith in the invisible, he always looked hopefully forward to the time of his translation to higher duties in another sphere.

We are accustomed to speak of death as giving rest, and we wisely believe that it does give rest—rest from the weariness of the flesh and from the disappointments and sorrows of this earthly life. But we do not think that we shall rest perpetually. We believe that our souls shall be divinely renewed and that we shall be reinspired to higher and grander activities.

The friend we mourn is already rested and refreshed by angelic ministrations. We can not tell how long he must wait before he can clasp hands with the Master or look upon the great white throne and Him who sits upon it, but we feel sure that even now, in happy companionship with those whom he loved and lost on earth, he is entering with joy and felicity into noble service for God in the mansions of the blessed in heaven.

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ADDRESS OF MR. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. President, in the death of NELSON DINGLEY the State of Maine lost one of her most eminent sons and the nation one of her most distinguished and useful statesmen. The Senate of the United States does well to pause in the great work committed to it and place upon its enduring records fitting tribute to his memory. The ceremony of the hour is always impressive, but never more impressive than now.

When the Fifty-fifth Congress convened, one of the most conspicuous figures among its members was NELSON DINGLEY. Much was demanded of him in the public exigency, much was expected. To-day we stand at the close of a Congress which will remain memorable in the annals of the Republic and express our estimate of his worth and work.

I would not presume to enter upon an extended account of the career or analysis of the character of this eminent and worthy statesman in the presence of those who wrought with him in the public service for almost a lifetime. There are those here whom it would better become to speak of him at length than myself, but none can express a more profound admiration for his life and character than I.

His chief monument, the great measure with which his name is forever associated, was enacted by the present Congress. The work was arduous, but he did not avoid it. The more difficult the task the greater his devotion. His ample experience, his profound judgment, his mastery of detail, his comprehension of economic principles, were summoned to the work.

I know from his own lips with what keen satisfaction he looked upon the fruit of his labors and saw the fulfillment of all his prophecies.

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My personal acquaintance with Mr. DINGLEY began but a comparatively short period before the opening of the present Congress.

It was my good fortune to have been intimately associated with him in the public service, where I had opportunity to appreciate the high qualities which he possessed in abundant degree. As a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission he displayed in full measure those attributes which gave to him the leadership of the House of Representatives and made his name indeed a household word throughout the Republic.

My preconceived estimate of his character was only heightened by closer and more intimate association. He addressed himself to the work of the commission with consummate skill and unflagging zeal. His information was large, his patience and industry a fitting complement. He was exhaustless in research, accurate and logical in statement, and withal possessed of a judicial temperament. He was disposed to investigate, then decide. His conclusions were deliberately reached and not hastily abandoned.

His modesty was a conspicuous trait. It was the modesty of wisdom. He avoided all vulgar display, and was at all times actuated by a sense of the highest duty, a duty which ever seemed to be his perfect master.

I can not conceive that he was ever influenced by an ignoble or debased motive. He delighted to serve the people. The major part of his life was devoted to their cause. No task in their behalf was too heavy. He did not seek the applause of the moment, but the approving judgment of mature reflection. He sought that which endured as the solid rock, not that which was as fleeting as the summer clouds.

The dedication of his life to the public service was free from

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any taint or thought of mere personal gain. Whether occupying the exacting position of speaker of the house of representatives, or the chief executive office of his State, or a place in the leadership of the national House of Representatives, he regarded himself as merely an agency in the promotion of the public welfare. His editorial experience was correlated to his public service. His love for the State of Maine and her people was intense; his admiration of his country and of his countrymen was profound.

He had been an accurate and a critical student of his country's history, of its industries, of its opportunities, of its possibilities, and believed that under the inspiration of the policy and principles of which he was so loyal and able an exponent, a mighty destiny lay before us.

He easily and instantly impressed one with an abiding sense of loyalty to his convictions. He was direct in his mental processes; he was incapable of dissimulation.

He was not a brilliant man; he was a safe man. He possessed the highest moral courage, and followed fearlessly wherever conscience and duty, which were synonymous with him, led.

He was a plain man—plain in habit, plain in manner. He came from the farm, where the best citizenship and statesmanship are nurtured. There he learned the invaluable lessons of conservatism, economy, labor, and an abiding faith in his fellow-men. There he learned to love the fields and hills about him, and the institutions of his country which secured him in their enjoyment.

He was a man of infinite culture. He had indeed been an apt student of men and measures. While he accomplished great works, he did not claim extraordinary gifts. He possessed all the essential qualities of virile manhood and of vigorous and robust statesmanship.

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He was charitable in his judgments. He was not quick to condemn, but eager to forgive.

He controlled men not by artifice, not by demagogic appeal, but by the force and merit of his own cause. His genius was patience.

Mr. DINGLEY died when his great services were most needed. He was a man of constructive statesmanship, and his experience and qualities were such that his country had much need of him. His was the wisdom which it was safe to follow in paths untried; his lamp could well light the way.

He died bravely at the post of duty. His last moments were filled, as he could have wished, with thoughts of the state. In the delirium of disease he debated great affairs. His last thoughts were of public duty and of country. His last hours were devoted to the cause for which he had most lived—the cause of his countrymen.

Mr. DINGLEY arose to the full measure and stature of a statesman, and his name will long abide as one of the benefactors of his time.

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ADDRESS OF MR. MCLAURIN.

Mr. President, we pause a moment in the closing hours of one of the most momentous sessions of our Congress to pay a tribute of respect to one of our comrades who fell at his post of duty. He died full of years, full of honors, and in the full maturity of his manhood. He has paid the debt of nature which sooner or later all of us must pay. His earthly duties were about fulfilled and his ordained life work about accomplished when, like the golden grain ready to be harvested, he was garnered to his home on high. NELSON DINGLEY was taken in the midst of a useful life to his State and country, but not until he had made his impress as a public man upon the history of the times.

As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his name is connected with one of the great tariff bills of the country.

The State of Maine has been peculiar in the production of influential and illustrious public men. There is to-day possibly no State in the Union that exercises so dominating an influence in public affairs. The secret of this lies not only in the ability of those who represent her, but in their long continuance in public life. A long and varied experience has made the representatives from Maine potential factors in the national councils, and the State has reaped the full reward of her policy of retaining her representatives in office for a lifetime.

The great of earth, even from a human standpoint, are not always the most illustrious. Bismarck defined greatness as being the capacity for heroic work.

Gladstone, Washington, Bismarck, and Napoleon were all great and illustrious because their life work and achievements

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challenged the attention and admiration of the world and formed a part of the history of their times and countries. They strove not only to impress themselves upon the minds of contemporaries, but looked to the bestowal of permanent blessings upon their race. Others whose names have not been so eulogized upon the pages of history have been as truly great, because in silent and heroic work they have been true benefactors of the human race.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before confers a blessing upon the world. How transcendently greater is the blessing conferred upon human kind by the statesman, poet, or philosopher who gives birth to some beautiful thought that through the ages refines, ennobles, and elevates mankind, making two virtues flourish instead of one.

The cultivation of the intellect and the development of the soul—these are the silent, unseen forces that have transformed the world into a fit abode for civilized man.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to the earth—I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew the sight
Could not follow its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to the earth—I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke!
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

NELSON DINGLEY was great because he unceasingly worked for the good of his country and was patriotic and sincere in his devotion to the people. His knowledge of finance and tariff was phenomenal. His strong, rugged mind, retentive

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memory, large capacity for work, indomitable perseverance, and methodical habits well fitted him for delving into and mastering such intricate subjects. There was no superficiality about him, and nothing ever satisfied him but a perfect mastery of every subject that he undertook to investigate. He had a logical mind, a great fund of hard, common sense, and, while not an orator, whenever he addressed the House his well-reasoned speeches, replete with information, commanded the closest attention. Without ostentation or apparent effort he was a leader in all debates upon subjects which came within the range of his line of study.

Mr. DINGLEY was somewhat of a partisan, but he always subordinated party to the great principles underlying our republican institutions. Patisanship with him was esteemed a necessary quality of a public man, and whenever the storm of party passions was aroused and party interests were at stake he rose to a high plane of leadership, and others blindly followed his counsels. And yet, with all this intense partisanship, he was conservative; and his absolute honesty of mind and purpose, his irreproachable integrity of character, and his zeal and enthusiasm in any measure he advocated made him appear the faithful and conscientious public servant that he was.

I had the honor of serving for several years with Mr. DINGLEY upon the Ways and Means Committee of the House. I was on the committee while the Dingley bill was being framed, and I believe that he was an honest and incorruptible man. I learned to respect and admire his candor and sense of justice. Honestly and unreservedly he on all occasions expressed his convictions upon any public question, and while he enforced them with great earnestness he was courteous and respectful to those who differed with him. I am satisfied, however much I differed with some of his views, that in all that he did he sin-

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cerely believed that he was promoting the best interests of the country.

The allurements of public station could never swerve him from the line of duty. At the capital he lived a quiet life, industriously working for his constituents and country.

Had he lived a few months longer he would have grappled with and mastered some of the vexed problems growing out of the war with Spain, and thus added another chapter to his great life work.

As a man he was affable and approachable.

What he pretended to be he was. There was no duplicity in his nature. No one ever questioned his veracity or the sincerity of his professions. All admired his qualities of head and heart, his kindliness of disposition, his unswerving integrity and uprightness of conduct. He had the simplicity of a child, with all the firmness of a stoic; the equanimity and gentleness of a Christian, with a subdued fierceness of feeling, when aroused in debate, of a strong partisan. He lived as he died, a valuable citizen, an honest Representative, a pure statesman, and a great and good man. He has laid aside his earthly duties and gone to his long rest. What and where this is we do not know.

Sometimes I think there is only a thin but impenetrable veil between the here and the hereafter. It may be that the spirit world is everywhere in this great universe, and that spirit forms take cognizance of earthly things and move invisible amid the scenes of their mortal career. Dreams sometimes reveal to our senses the dead as living realities.

In sleep it may be that the unfettered soul wanders into the spirit realm; it may be that angel faces kiss the sleeper and woo for a season from this material world. If this be true, the spirit of NELSON DINGLEY will love to linger around the scenes of his public career and achievements.

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ADDRESS OF MR. HALE.

Mr. President, death has again invaded the Maine delegation. In the early days of this Congress, Mr. Milliken, after a long and honorable service in the House of Representatives, was taken away; and now, at the height of his influence and in the plenitude of his power, Governor DINGLEY has fallen. So great a figure had he become in public life that the civilized world took notice of his death. The Republic mourns the loss of one of her greatest and best public servants. In the State where he was born and which had so honored him, as he had honored the State, there has been everywhere a sense of personal loss. In his district men look appealingly in each other's face and say: "How shall we fill his place?"

Few men, Mr. President, in either House of Congress have attained the distinction and influence upon large national affairs acquired by Governor DINGLEY, and it is interesting to note that the great place which he filled in the other branch of Congress and in the public eye came to him by no luck or happening. It was in no degree fortuitous. From the day on which he entered the House of Representatives and took the positions assigned to him upon the committees of that body, I or anyone looking on could see plainly that he began to be considered and accepted as an authority on any subject which he investigated.

Those of us who were his personal friends and who watched his course closely were gratified to see that his sphere of influence was constantly widening. He did nothing by halves. He studied every proposition that came in his way intently. He went to the bottom of all things that came before him. He spared neither body nor mind in the labor which he devoted to important matters before arriving at his conclusions.

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So, as he grew older in service and occupied higher positions upon leading committees, it began to be seen that, among all his fellows, he was one of the best-equipped men in the body. He knew more about shipping than anyone else, and about the fisheries, and banking, and currency. And when he was, for a time, assigned to the great Committee on Appropriations, he mastered the details of the work of that committee, which gives a better education as to the workings of all branches of the Government than any other service in Congress. Many a time, when I have met him in conference committee, has he put the older members from either House of Congress to the blush by the extent and accuracy of his information.

When later, in an important crisis, which involved the great question of the revenues of the country being made adequate to its expenditures, the distinguished Speaker of the House called Mr. DINGLEY to the head of the great Committee on Ways and Means, there was but one voice in Congress and in the country as to the wisdom of the Speaker's act, and the trust and confidence of the country waited on Mr. DINGLEY in the new and important work he had undertaken. But, conspicuous as was this advancement, the Governor had earned it all. Toilsome days and the midnight lamp, a life given almost entirely to hard work in the public service, were the price he had paid for his promotion.

How well he met every duty of the occasion is known to all men. The tariff act which goes under his name is speaking for itself to-day, and will continue to speak in the years to come. It was, of course, a Republican measure, founded on Republican policies and principles, but it has proved a bill for the good of the whole country, and, if ever this people recovers from its mad war delirium and settles back to the enjoyment of peace and the prosperty that can only come with peace, the revenue

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measure known as the "Dingley bill" will, in its operation, be its own vindication.

Mr. President, if Governor DINGLEY was not imaginative, he always was reasonable; if he was not fervid, he was logical; if he was not sensational and theatrical, he was wise and sensible, and the world of public life would be better if there were more such men. He had character, which is better than many accomplishments, in which indeed he was not lacking. He had the integrity which is priceless, which is beyond all assailants and all suspicion, and he had a firmness of conviction that carried him steadily on while other men wavered and changed.

Some of us feel deeply our personal loss in his death. I had known him well for thirty years, and during this long time we had always been friends. We did not always agree upon public measures, although not often differing, but the older I grew in intercourse with him, the more I saw of him, I learned the more to appreciate his good sense, his conscientiousness, his rectitude. He has gone from among us and his work must be taken up by other hands; but public life has been the better for his service in it, and it will be a long day before the gap which NELSON DINGLEY'S death has made will be filled.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale].

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and the Senate, at 7 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., adjourned.

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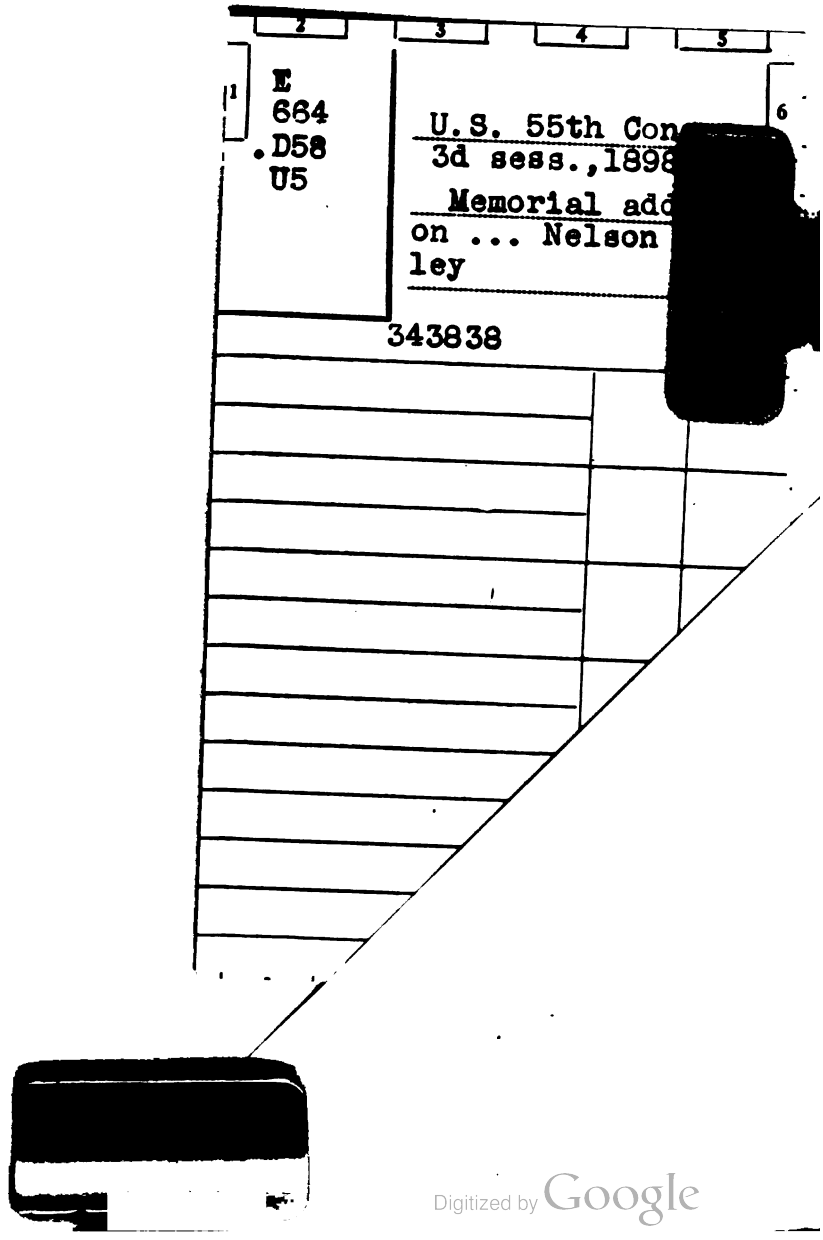

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